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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 74-85 (24-25). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 75-87 (24-26). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 75-85 (24-25). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 73-85 (23-25). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 85-97 (30-36). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 81-79 (23-26). Yesterday's temp. 80-81 (23-27).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



Associated Press

ON TRIAL—Former Egyptian Vice-President Ali Sabry (front), Diaddin Daoud of the Arab Socialist Union (middle) and Ahmed Kamel, the former chief of the General Intelligence Agency, hearing prosecutor demand their deaths in special court in Cairo Saturday.

Sabry Among Ex-Officials

Cairo Prosecutor Demands Death for 9 in Treason Trial

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Sept. 5 (NYT)—Egypt's prosecutor has demanded that a revolutionary tribunal impose death sentences on nine former officials accused of high treason for allegedly plotting against President Anwar Sadat last May.

The prosecutor, Dr. Mustafa al-Zaid Fahmy, urged life imprisonment with hard labor for three other former officials. The 2 defendants are being tried in the first stage of the conspiracy hearings, which involve 91 persons.

The three-member tribunal curiously rejected a challenge by defense attorneys, raised at the opening session of the trial on Aug. 25, to the legality of trying former government ministers before a revolutionary tribunal rather than a regular court.

Brandt Commends Nixon For His Role in Berlin Pact

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Sept. 5.—Chancellor Willy Brandt today praised President Nixon for his personal role in bringing the Berlin negotiations to a successful conclusion.

On the eve of inter-German negotiations to fill in the details of the Berlin agreement, Mr. Brandt dispatched letters of thanks to the leaders of the four nations who, in 17 months of negotiations, brought forth the agreement signed Friday.

The letters were identical with the exception of additions to those to Mr. Nixon and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin of the Soviet Union. To Mr. Nixon, Mr. Brandt wrote:

"The signing of the agreement is the result of a policy which you, Mr. President, prepared the way for with your speech in Berlin on Feb. 27, 1969, and which, since then, you have so massively supported with your personal authority."

To Mr. Kosygin, Mr. Brandt made reference to the treaty of normalization he signed in Moscow last year, the ratification of which has been held up pending a Berlin agreement.

ation in referendums on Wednesday. Besides Mr. Sabry, those facing death sentences were: Shraway Gomaa, ex-Deputy Premier and Minister of Interior; Mohammed Fayek, ex-Minister of Information; Dr. Labib Shukair, ex-speaker of the National Assembly; Abdel Mohsen Abul Nur, ex-secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only authorized political organization; Sami Shara, ex-Minister of State for Presidential Affairs; Diaddin Daoud, ex-member of the higher executive committee of the Arab Socialist Union; Ahmed Kamel, ex-chief of intelligence; and Farid Abdel Karim, ex-Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union unit in the Greater Cairo district of Giza.

The prosecutor demanded life imprisonment for Saad Zayed, ex-Minister of Housing, Helmy el-Said, ex-Minister of Electric Power, and Ali Zein el-Abdin, ex-Minister of Transport.

Appeal by French Reds
PARIS, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—The French Communist party today appealed to President Sadat to spare the nine men. A note delivered to the Egyptian Embassy here said the men were "known throughout the whole world for the eminent part they have played in the Egyptian people's fight for liberty, dignity and progress."

In all four letters, Mr. Brandt pledged his regime to spare no effort to complete the Berlin package. He expressed confidence that the East Germans felt the same way.

The all-important inter-German negotiations get under way on two levels tomorrow in Bonn and West Berlin. In Bonn, East and West German negotiators will for the first time get down to thrashing out details of a Berlin access agreement along the guidelines provided by the four-power agreement.

In West Berlin, representatives of the Senate will meet with East Germans on the subject of opening up the Berlin Wall for West Berliners to visit the other half of the city and East Germany.

[The leadership of West Germany's Social Democratic party passed on Sunday a unanimous resolution in favor of regularizing relations with East Germany by a treaty. Reuters reported from Bonn.]

[The party national executive and leaders of the parliamentary party met under their chairman, Chancellor Brandt. The resolution said the newly reached Berlin agreement was of "fundamental importance" for the lives of the city and East Germany.]

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Russians Test New Bomber

Craft May Alter Policy on Arms

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has test flown a swing-wing supersonic strategic bomber that Western military intelligence specialists believe marks the emergence of an entirely new Soviet air weapons system.

Although the Nixon administration has been aware for at least a year that the Russians have been developing the plane and that prototypes of the first Soviet intercontinental bomber have been tested in flight probably since last March, the Defense Department has maintained secrecy about what it knows of the new plane.

But data concerning the new plane obtained from intelligence quarters in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization indicate that the bomber—designed to fly at twice the speed of sound and equipped for low-level penetration of enemy defenses—could become fully operational late in 1973 if Moscow has already made the decision for military production.

A Change in Trend
The apparently successful development of the plane, which NATO calls Backfire, has profound implications for the strategic power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union for the arms limitation talks now under way in Helsinki and for U.S. domestic political and economic problems.

It signifies a change by the Soviet Union away from the trend of recent years, when Moscow and Washington seemed to be de-emphasizing manned strategic bombers in favor of ballistic missiles and sophisticated nuclear warheads.

The only strategic jet bomber in the U.S. arsenal is the subsonic B-52, designed some 30 years ago.

While preliminary work on the swing-wing B-1, conceived as a replacement for the B-52, began last year, this plane could not become operational before 1978, assuming that both the Nixon administration and Congress authorize further development programs.

The B-1, which is expected to cost at least \$11 billion to be fully engineered, has become the center of major political controversy here. The Air Force ultimately wants to order 240 of the B-1s.

In arguing for the B-1, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Yahya Issues General Pardon To Induce Refugees to Return

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Sept. 5 (NYT).—In his strongest appeal to date to bring home refugees who have fled their homes in East Pakistan, Pakistan's president, Gen. Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, today proclaimed a general amnesty.

The amnesty is to extend to "all those who have committed or are alleged to have committed offenses during the disturbances in East Pakistan beginning March 1, 1971, and ending Sept. 5, 1971."

The proclamation added: "This amnesty will also extend to personnel belonging to the armed forces, the East Pakistan Rifles, police, Muhahids and Ansars."

The military and paramilitary forces mentioned defected from the national forces last March to join the Bengali independence movement.

Several East Pakistanis held by the government for alleged offenses during the civil strife were released today, Radio Pakistan reported tonight.

The amnesty apparently does not extend to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Bengali leader now on trial for treason, or to several hundred other leaders of the now illegal Awami League party which Sheikh Mujibur headed.

The problem of East Pakistani refugees, most of whom have fled to India, is widely regarded as potentially the most dangerous situation in the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent. India claims that eight million refugees have gone to India from East Pakistan, while Pakistan acknowledges only two million.

So far various appeals by President Yahya Khan have failed to persuade many refugees to return and the jammed refugee colonies in India's state of West Bengal are considered a potential spark to ignite general war between Pakistan and India.

Trial Called Adjourned

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 5 (NYT).—The treason trial of Sheikh Mujibur has been adjourned by the



United Press International

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu chatting with group of nuns while attending hospital dedication ceremony in Saigon Saturday.

Admits He Discussed Military Backing

Ky Denies Threatening Coup d'Etat

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky acknowledged today that he was the source of information for news articles that said he had threatened to "destroy" President Nguyen Van Thieu in a coup d'etat.

He insisted, however, that the news articles were false.

He dismissed the two-hour conversation with foreign newsmen in which he made the threats as "an informal talk."

The reports were attributed over the weekend, at Mr. Ky's insistence, to "sources close to the vice-president."

Today, in a communiqué issued by his office, Mr. Ky called the news reports "that came from a Friday background session at his villa at Tan Son Nhut air base" "completely untrue."

On Saturday, his press office had denied the reports attributed to sources close to the vice-president, after some Vietnamese newspapers that had not been invited to the briefing had attributed the remarks directly to Mr. Ky.

In today's communiqué, his office said "it is worth noting that the contact between the vice president and a number of foreign newsmen at the vice-president's private residence on the afternoon of Sept. 3 was neither a press conference nor an interview."

The statement went on, "This

contact had the character merely of an informal talk granted by the vice president at the request of 10 foreign news-agency bureau chiefs who wished to get the vice president's views on certain basic problems."

Freedom Fettered
In another development a petition for the temporary release from prison of Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, one of the country's leading critics of the war and the Saigon government, has been refused by a trial court here.

Mrs. Thanh was arrested Aug. 17 by plainclothes policemen who reportedly pulled her out of her automobile. She appeared before a Saigon court and was charged with violence, or assault, of a judge in June.

The senior investigating magistrate in Saigon, Dang Vu Nam, called witnesses charging Mrs. Thanh. They reportedly included members of his staff. Two of them were policemen. Cross-examination of witnesses was not permitted.

On Aug. 19, Mrs. Thanh was sent to Tu Duc prison, outside of Saigon, where she shares a cell with 30 other women.

Coup Held Unlikely
Concerning the confusion over Vice-President Ky, most foreign observers here do not believe that he has the capability to mount a serious coup d'etat against President Thieu. His public retreat and later deprecation of the seriousness of the statements seemed to acknowledge that.

In the talk with the foreign newsmen, including representatives of the New York Times, at his villa last Friday, Mr. Ky made a number of inflammatory statements which could conceivably have landed him in jail if the government dared to move against him and had verified that he indeed made them.

Mr. Ky has always been an impetuous speaker, and some of his advisers have taken great pains since Friday to issue denials—first, that sources close to the vice-president had made any threats against the president, and second, that Mr. Ky himself had made any—probably to protect him from himself.

There was no way he could deny that the background session

at Tan Son Nhut was held, but there remained the possibility of claiming that the reports from it were incorrect, and that is the course his office took today.

"I am going to destroy Thieu and all his clique," Mr. Ky said during the discussion. "If I were to give my life by destroying Thieu, then I will do it. When I decide to do it, neither Ambassador Bunker [U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker] nor the whole American government will be able to stop me."

"In a political fight, I'm not so smart," Mr. Ky told the reporters, "but in a military confrontation I am a specialist. I told Bunker in 1967 and 1968 that I was the only man in Vietnam who could make a coup, but I told him I had no intention of it, and he believed me. I told him before I do anything I will let him know five minutes in advance. You will see—I'll keep my word."

When he was asked when he intended to make his move, Mr. Ky said, "It's up to Mr. Thieu now, to accept or not to accept."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

4,000 in Geneva For Talks Today On Uses of Atom

GENEVA, Sept. 5.—Some 4,000 delegates from 72 nations have assembled here for the fourth "atoms for peace" conference, opening tomorrow.

The 10-day conference will hear more than 500 scientific papers on uses of nuclear power, from an atomic bomb blast to release natural gas to radiotelescope checks on levels in beer cans.

Officially known as the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, the gathering was also held in 1955, 1958 and 1964.

The number of participants is so large that many of those attending are staying in private homes and other conferences had to be moved from Geneva.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union have sent 500 delegates. About a third of the U.S. group is industry representatives seeking to sell equipment.

Nixon Rejects Idea of Tax on Excess Profits

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT).—President Nixon has no intention of proposing or supporting an excess-profits tax on business as part of his immediate or post-freeze economic policy, authoritative White House officials have disclosed.

The President regards such a tax as "a poor form of taxation" that would be "counter-productive" in achieving more business efficiency and the cutting of costs, the officials said.

The disclosure by White House officials of the President's stand on an excess-profits tax was evidently made to clear up possible confusion created when two cabinet officers suggested recently that some form of control on profits might have to be considered as part of the "Phase Two" program for restraining wages and prices after the freeze ends.

An excess-profits tax has been proposed by several Democratic members of Congress and by some labor leaders.

Meany Again Faults Nixon Fiscal Policy

Cites Lack of Plan To Follow Freezes

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP).—AFL-CIO president George Meany says his organization would have wholeheartedly supported the wage-price freeze—even without controls on profits and interest rates—if President Nixon had simultaneously called a conference of non-governmental leaders to determine what would happen after the freeze.

Instead, Mr. Meany argues, the President unilaterally laid out a program that attempts to bribe business while putting the cost of curbing inflation and stimulating recovery on the poor, the workers, federal employees and the cities.

Mr. Meany, 71, made his views known on Thursday at a luncheon with a group of eight reporters. He repeated those views today in a television interview.

As to what follows the freeze, Mr. Meany said that a fair, equitable plan would be a mechanism similar to the War Labor Board of World War II—depending on the voluntary co-operation of management and labor—and the union would accept it. "Anything else they may come up with will be subject to scrutiny," he said.

No Window Dressing
"The only plan I don't think will work is if they are going to bring management and labor in for some sort of window dressing and leave the power in the hands of the government or leave it in the hands of Gov. John Connally (the secretary of the Treasury) or Arnold Weber (executive director of the Cost of Living Council) or somebody like that. That we won't buy because we are not going to go into that sort of swindle."

He described such a compulsory plan as "the road to fascism." Mr. Meany was almost passionate in his denunciation of Mr. Nixon's fiscal package: Investment incentives for industry, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

President, the officials stressed, wants no changes in the three-part tax package he has proposed to Congress: a new business tax, a new investment-tax credit, repeal of the excise tax on automobiles and acceleration to next Jan. 1 of scheduled personal income-tax reductions.

The President regards the package as "simple and clean" and fears that, if an effort were made to make major changes in the basic tax laws, "nothing would get done."

No Outright Dollar Devaluation
U.S. Aide Tells 'Group of Ten' Price of Gold Will Not Rise

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Sept. 5 (WP).—A key American official yesterday poured cold water on growing demands by the Japanese and Europeans that the United States devalue the dollar outright—by raising the price of gold—in exchange for revaluation of their own currencies.

Paul A. Volcker, under secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, said at a news conference that the Nixon administration was still wedded to returning to the \$35-an-ounce gold price that was suspended "temporarily" three weeks ago.

"We are not looking for any change in the dollar price, up or down," Mr. Volcker said.

His remarks after a two-day meeting of the deputies of the Group of Ten linking the non-Communist world's richest nations—were apparently designed to cut short the push for revaluing gold as part of a compromise solution to the world monetary crisis.

Position Stated Before
In itself Mr. Volcker's stand was scarcely new. He did little more than reiterate the tough line he adopted when he made a brief trip to Europe the day after President Nixon announced his economic and monetary measures, Aug. 15. Since then, a steady stream of institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund, and governments ranging from France to Japan, Italy and West Germany, have called for at least token revaluation of the gold price.

They reasoned that the United States, as a major—if not neces-

sarily the only—"stinner" in the circus, should make a sacrifice by devaluing the dollar in terms of gold rather than continuing to demand that the other countries revalue.

U.S. reasons for refusing such action have varied from the "moral" disinclination to help major world gold producers, such as the Soviet Union and South Africa, to domestic considerations. The U.S. gold price—unchanged since 1934—can be adjusted only by vote of Congress and the conventional Washington wisdom has deemed this a de-moralizing and dangerous political act.

Tough Decisions Asked
But the consensus from the meeting of experts from the United States, Japan, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain and Sweden was that this and other equally tough political decisions were needed to even begin to solve the crisis.

So divided were the experts that the meeting apparently failed to adopt a formal agenda for the full-fledged Group of Ten ministerial meeting to be held in London on Sept. 15 or 16.

In a Common Market effort to reach a common position, two days of intensive monetary discussions will start in Paris tomorrow.

The Italian Treasury Minister, Mario Ferrari-Aggradi, will meet the French Finance Minister, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, tomorrow, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, is due here on Tuesday.



Associated Press

A MOTHER'S PRIDE—Queen Elizabeth about to kiss Princess Anne, who won the individual rider title in horse trials at Burghley, England, yesterday. Story, Page 11.

III Die in Alaska Plane Crash, Worst Single-Craft Toll in U.S.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 5 (AP)—A jetliner carrying 111 persons—104 passengers and seven crew—crashed into a mountain yesterday while approaching for a landing here. All aboard died, making it the worst single-aircraft disaster in U.S. history, officials said.

"There are no survivors," said James Wellington, Alaska's deputy commissioner of public safety.

The Boeing 727, Alaska Airlines flight 1988, was en route from Anchorage to Seattle, Wash., crashed at the 2,800-foot level of the Chilkoot Mountains in the Tongass National Forest eight minutes before it was to land at Juneau, about 20 miles to the east.

Mr. Wellington said the plane broke into pieces but did not burn.

"It apparently crashed into a steep wall of mountain," said Robert Gersdorf, Alaska Airlines vice-president.

There was heavy rain from a low, overcast sky near the Juneau municipal airport at the time but the Federal Aviation Administration flight service center said that the weather in the exact area of the crash was "generally quite good" at the time. The center said there were broken clouds and some overcast but the visibility was fairly good.

In this area of rugged, sheer, wall mountains, the weather can vary markedly from one side of a mountain to another.

The Juneau municipal airport does not have an instrument landing system with both a glide slope device to tell a pilot if his plane strays from the proper approach angle and a localizer to line up the incoming plane with the center of the runway.

FAA officials said Juneau has not installed ILS gear because of the geography, which necessitates incoming planes to make a dogleg approach.

Missed The Dogleg

Juneau's airport does have, FAA officials said, a localizer-type device which lines up an approaching aircraft with a cut in the peninsula. Once through the cut, a pilot must depend on a lighting system to guide him visually to the runway.

To determine his altitude, the pilot must rely on his altimeter.

Officials said the Alaska Airlines flight did not make it through the cut.

It was not immediately known if the plane had come close enough to be using Juneau's localizer-type device.

Von Braun Says He'll Moonwalk

BREMEN, West Germany, Sept. 5 (AP)—Wernher von Braun, the American space expert, confirmed today he plans to walk on the moon within the next 10 years.

"Yes, it will be at the end of the 1970s or beginning of the 1980s," the 58-year-old Mr. von Braun said when asked about his plans.

"I'll have to stay there at least eight or 10 days," Mr. von Braun said of his intention to visit a projected 80-man American research station on the lunar surface. Mr. von Braun compared the moon venture to an expedition to the Arctic, with rocket ships supplying the transportation instead of dog teams.

Concorde in South America, Its 1st Transatlantic Flight

CAYENNE, French Guiana, Sept. 5 (UPI)—The Anglo-French supersonic transport Concorde-001 made a perfect landing on South America yesterday after its first transatlantic flight.

It may have set a world record for the fastest average flight time.

The white plane, with chief test pilot André Turcat at the controls, made a triumphant swoop in the sunny skies over Rooseboom Airfield here before heading back to France.

Total flying time from its base in Toulouse, France, to this small French overseas territory was four hours 28 minutes, during which it covered 5,900 miles. That set its average speed at 1,194 miles per hour, which beat the record of 1,089 miles per hour set on May 26, 1967, by a U.S. B-58 bomber flying from New York to Paris.

4,000 at Airfield

A crowd of more than 4,000, including the governor of Guiana, Jean Monrival, cheered when Mr. Turcat appeared at the door of the aircraft.

The transatlantic flight, the first full ocean crossing by a civil supersonic transport, took a total of six hours 28 minutes, including a two-hour refueling stop in the Cape Verde Islands.

The plane was scheduled to remain in this former French colony until tomorrow before taking off for Brazil and Argentina for a week-long round of presentation flights.

The Concorde carried out all aspects of its mission, its builders said when it landed in Cape Verde.

Concorde Team To Visit Peking To Talk Sales

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—British and French aviation experts have been invited to visit Peking to discuss sales of the Concorde jetliner, a British spokesman said here.

The mission, due to fly to Peking in three weeks, will consist of representatives of France's Aerospatiale Company and the British Aircraft Corporation, joint makers of the supersonic jet.

A BAC spokesman said the invitation from the Chinese government came after its representatives showed interest in the Concorde at both Farnborough air show in England last year and the Paris air show in May.

Psychologist Urges Drive to Find A Peace Pill for World Leaders

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP)—Scientists should begin an intensive campaign to find a pill that will stop wars, the president of the American Psychological Association believes.

The pill would be given to world leaders to prevent a nuclear holocaust.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark said in a speech Friday that an intensive research effort was needed on the chemistry of the brain that controls human emotions—specifically the anxieties and irrational fears that cause men to fight. The pill could be invented in a few years at a fraction of the cost needed to land a man on the moon or produce the atom bomb, Dr. Clark said.

"These drugs would have to be tested on humans before being given to the world leaders—from presidents and prime ministers down," he added. Dr. Clark suggested using "compulsive criminals" as subjects for the tests.

The key to the plan, he said, was the "potential for use by world leaders." "It is a fact," Dr. Clark continued, "that a few men in the leadership positions in the industrialized nations of the world now have the power to determine among themselves, through collaboration or competition, the survival or extinction of human civilization. The rest of the people have only the hope that their leaders will use their power wisely."

At a news conference, he acknowledged that his proposal for biochemical intervention carried the dangers of either creating a world of robots or giving leaders the tools to control the masses.

But, he insisted, "I do not believe that it will lead to more harm than good. I do not believe that we could be in a more dangerous position than we are in now."



POURING IT ON—President Nixon stresses a point while addressing dairymen at a convention of Associated Milk Producers in Chicago Friday. And Rep. W. R. Foage, D., Texas, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, seems to be eating it up.

Nixon Predicts His Program Will Cut Farmers' Inflation

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT)—President Nixon returned to the capital yesterday in much the same manner in which he had left it three weeks earlier—pleading for public support for his new economic strategy.

He took the case for his economic policy to what was the largest single gathering he had faced since announcing Aug. 15 his proposals to freeze wages and prices, limit imports, and give tax concessions to individuals and industry. He spoke to 40,000 members of the politically powerful Associated Milk Producers, Inc., and members of their families in Chicago's vast McCormick Place.

Mr. Nixon declared that farmers had suffered from inflation "coming and going," saying that inflation "raises both the cost of living and the cost of farming."

He said that while prices farmers paid for all items had increased 52 percent in two decades, prices they received for their products had increased only 5 percent.

'Relief' Offered

"Our new economic policies offer relief," Mr. Nixon said. "More than that, these policies promise, for the first time in many years, to achieve a new prosperity for farmers and for all Americans without inflation and without war."

Mr. Nixon flew to Chicago for a speech Friday night after a stop in Dayton, Ohio, on his way back to the White House from his vacation retreat in San Clemente, Calif.

Both in Chicago and in Dayton, where he helped dedicate the United States Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson Field, Mr. Nixon touched briefly upon the challenges and difficulties facing the United States as it moves out of the war in Vietnam toward what he called "a new generation of peace."

Among these, he said, was increasing economic competition from other nations, both friend and foe. In a brief defense of those elements of his new economic program designed to reduce imports and increase exports, Mr. Nixon said, "We should welcome competition, but we must insist that that competition be fair."

This comment won loud applause in both cities.

Mr. Nixon received one of his biggest hands of the evening in Chicago when he recalled that the first thing he wanted when he got back from World War II was a glass of "good fresh milk."

The speech represented Mr. Nixon's emergence not only from his vacation retreat, which he left Friday morning aboard his airplane, the Spirit of '76, but also from three weeks of studied presidential silence on domestic and foreign issues.

Nixon Speech Today

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 5 (UPI)—President Nixon will deliver a nationwide Labor Day address on radio tomorrow the Western White House announced. Mr. Nixon is expected to call on labor leaders to cooperate with his new economic policy.

His choice of the milk producers' association as a forum to mark his return to the public domain was not surprising. The dairy organization counts more than 12 percent of all milk producers among its membership, pools the marketing and political power of milk producers in 23 states, and is one of the fastest-growing lobbying groups in the nation.

Last March, the leaders of this and other dairy organizations managed to persuade the administration to increase price supports for milk, raising revenue for dairy farmers an estimated \$400 million annually. The group believes in giving generous campaign contributions to sympathetic politicians, and nearly two dozen senators and representatives planned to be in Chicago yesterday to court its membership.

The President stressed many of the same themes that marked his speeches on the way to California three weeks ago, including the need for self-reliance and economic restraint, and the virtues of increased productivity.

Race Unrelated to Intelligence, Two U.S. Psychologists Find

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP)—Two psychologists, working independently, reported Friday that differences in intelligence and achievement-test scores between whites and other racial groups are due to social and economic factors.

Their findings clash with the controversial conclusions of California psychologist Dr. Arthur R. Jensen and Nobel Prize-winning physicist Dr. William Shockley, that blacks are genetically inferior to whites.

"These papers refute Shockley and Jensen," said Dr. Edward J. Casparian, a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, who headed a panel discussion at the annual meeting here of the American Psychological Association.

"These will give ammunition to the other side against Shockley and Jensen for the first time," he said.

The studies were made by Dr. Jane R. Mercer of the University of California at Riverside and Dr. George W. Mayeske of the U.S. government's Office of Education.

Different Methods

The studies were different. Mrs. Mercer looked at intelligence tests while Dr. Mayeske studied achievement tests. Both used different methods, and neither knew of the other's studies. But at the end, they both reached the same conclusions: Race and ethnic background have nothing to do with intelligence or scholastic achievement.

"This new evidence from two separate and independent studies is the strongest ever presented documenting that environmental and social factors affect test scores," said Dr. Casparian.

"Many social scientists have always felt there were no basic

Austria Bids Europe Repay Debts to U.S.

VIENNA, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today that during the international monetary turmoil Europe should do everything in its power to repay financial help given by the United States.

Dr. Kreisky, speaking at the Vienna fall trade fair, said the U.S. Marshall Plan had helped Austria launch its industrialization in 1946.

"The European countries should reflect on this generous American help especially at the present time when the United States has itself encountered balance-of-payments difficulties," Dr. Kreisky said.

"Now the moment has come when Europe should do everything in its power to pay off part of its debt and contribute constructively to the consolidation of international monetary relations throughout the world."

Successes Visit Rep. Diggs Said He Met with No South African Government Officials

Rep. Diggs said he met with no South African government officials while on his visit. He said he left the visit had been successful, because there are "a lot of external pressures that can be brought to bear—even on the Afrikaners."

He said that in meeting with various white groups he came to the conclusion that the whites see the inevitability of a confrontation if there is no change. "They think that it is in their own self-interest—even the Afrikaners."

Rep. Diggs said he had no criticism to make of Malawi President Hastings Banda's trip last month to South Africa, breaking the long black African tradition of boycotting Pretoria. "Banda has 90,000 miners working in South Africa," said Rep. Diggs. "and I only hope he got something out of it for them."

Rep. Diggs, 49, is a 16-year veteran of the House. In addition to being chairman of the African Affairs subcommittee, he is chairman of the House black caucus, which was formed this year to represent interests of the 12 black members of the House. He is the son of Charles Diggs Sr., who was Michigan's first black congressman.

8 Die in Polish Mishap

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (AP)—Eight persons died and 28 were injured today when a train crashed into a bus at a level crossing in Silesia.

Diggs Says U.S. Protects Apartheid

Congressman in Paris
After S. Africa Trip

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., the black American congressman who was made an "honorary white man" so he could visit South Africa, said here that both the U.S. government and U.S. industry in South Africa were practicing apartheid.

Rep. Diggs, D., Mich., has just returned from South Africa with the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, which was studying the role of U.S. business firms there. In an interview this weekend he was considerably harder on U.S. complicity in the apartheid system than on the South African resistance to change.

"I don't think the South African government would be as resistant as some people think," he said. He said there were a lot of pressures that could be brought by the U.S. government to promote change, but that Washington has taken the attitude that it "isn't going to move any farther than it has to."

He criticized Ford, General Motors and Chrysler as well as all the major U.S. banks operating in South Africa for following strict apartheid rules in their policies.

All-White Embassy

But he asked, "what can private enterprise do? They look at our embassy and they don't see any black faces—they see our own embassy practicing apartheid. I think we ought to assign some black people to our embassy. Maybe that would put some backbone into private enterprise."

Asked if he was advocating that U.S. firms and the U.S. government defy South African laws and customs, Rep. Diggs said he thought there was much that could be done within the law. "Would the South African send a policeman in if whites and blacks were using the same lavatories?" But he also said there were reasons to defy the law.

"If these people [Africans] can't operate as we do back home, then they should get out of there. This is a question of human rights."

Rep. Diggs said the State Department had been "agonizing" over whether to assign a black diplomat to South Africa. "At first they wanted to put in a high-level person," he said. "But that idea—probably with White House persuasion—has been eroded now to the idea of a low-level person."

Rep. Diggs said he met with no South African government officials while on his visit. He said he left the visit had been successful, because there are "a lot of external pressures that can be brought to bear—even on the Afrikaners."

He said that in meeting with various white groups he came to the conclusion that the whites see the inevitability of a confrontation if there is no change. "They think that it is in their own self-interest—even the Afrikaners."

Rep. Diggs said he had no criticism to make of Malawi President Hastings Banda's trip last month to South Africa, breaking the long black African tradition of boycotting Pretoria. "Banda has 90,000 miners working in South Africa," said Rep. Diggs. "and I only hope he got something out of it for them."

Young Conservatives End Backing of Nixon

HOUSTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative youth group claiming 70,000 members, has voted overwhelmingly to suspend its support of President Nixon, and by a rank presidential nomination picked Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew for 1972.

In passing the resolution last night, the group's 904 national delegates cited what they described as Mr. Nixon's failures in domestic and foreign policy matters.

The group, which lists William F. Buckley Jr., the conservative editor, among its founders, actively supported Mr. Nixon in his 1968 campaign.

On Eve of Lynch-Heath Summit

Blasts in Ulster Kill 3 More; U.K. Cool to Bid for UN Unit

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Sept. 5.—There were three deaths during widespread violence in Northern Ireland over the weekend, which also brought two peace proposals—a suggestion by the Irish Republic's premier for a United Nations border patrol to choke off the smuggling of arms from his nation into Ulster, and a five-point program offered by the illegal Irish Republican Army.

The weekend's three deaths brought to 98 the number of Ulster fatalities since the current wave of violence began in August, 1969. The total of deaths for this year reached 68.

Premier Jack Lynch of the Irish Republic made his proposal for a UN peace patrol on the eve of his summit talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath, talks opening tomorrow at Chichester, the country's estate.

The British government officially remained silent on the Lynch proposal, but privately London officials reject it.

Mr. Lynch said that his republic's border patrols have been active and effective in cutting the arms-smuggling, and implied that they can do no more. He asked that Britain and his republic request a UN control on both sides of the often-unmarked border. Such a unit, he said, "would help establish the facts and so serve to expose or prevent activities prejudicial to peace."

In London, it seemed certain that, instead of accepting Mr. Lynch's idea, Mr. Heath would demand increased Irish Republic efforts to cut off the weapons flow and the infiltration by the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which wants to unite the republic and Ulster.

No "Deal With Murderers"

The IRA's peace plan suffered a rebuff, too. A spokesman for the Northern Ireland government said: "We do not do deals with murderers."

The IRA, vowing to drop military operations if the British government accepted its proposals by midnight Wednesday, and to continue its "guerrilla warfare" if London rejected them, asked an end of British violence "against the Irish people," abolition of the Northern Irish provincial parliament, non-interference with a free election of a new regional parliament "as a first step toward a new governmental structure for the 32 counties (of all Ireland)," release of all Irish political prisoners and compensation for victims of "direct and indirect British violence."

Victims in this weekend's violence included a British soldier and two civilians who died, two young sisters and a factory worker wounded in Belfast bomb explosions and a Londonderry boy seriously hurt in a bomb blast in that city.

The British soldier killed this weekend was Trooper John Leslie Warnock, 18, who died yesterday shortly after a land mine blew his scout car to pieces at Bessbrook, near the border with the republic. In the nearby town of Newry, two civilians died in the flames of a bombed shop. Witnesses said a mob of 250 rioters fought back soldiers and firemen who tried to rescue one man seen

Yemen Premier Out in Dispute With President

BEIRUT, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Yemen Premier Hassan al-Amry has been dismissed because the president of the country's Republican Council considered he was encroaching on his powers by seeking to dissolve the Consultative Assembly, reliable Yemeni sources said here today.

Sen. Amry said tonight that Lt. Gen. Amry, who formed a new cabinet in Yemen 10 days ago, had resigned from all his posts last Sunday.

The Beirut sources said the reason for Gen. Amry's dismissal was a dispute over the terms of reference between him and the council president, Qadri Abdul Rahman al-Tayari. He had also been dismissed from his other posts as commander of the armed forces and member of the council, they said.

[The official Iraqi News Agency said today Gen. Amry was forced to resign his post and deported to Lebanon because he killed a Yemeni citizen, United Press International reported from Beirut. Gen. Amry reportedly killed a photographer last Monday after he unintentionally insulted the premier.]

inside the shop. The other man's presence in the store was discovered later. The army said both men may have planted the bomb which ignited the blaze yesterday.

Early today, Frances Burns, 15, and her sister, Collette, 12, were injured when a bomb blew the front of a food store next to their Belfast home. The girls suffered severe facial cuts and shock from the explosion, which heavily damaged the store and blew out windows in surrounding buildings.

Also in Belfast, the owner of a sign-making factory was injured when his business premises were rocked by a blast today. The bomb was in a car parked near an army sentry outside a police station, and authorities said the device obviously was meant to kill the soldier.

In Londonderry, a bomb blast yesterday, in an alley behind a pub, injured George White, 11, gravely, plus a soldier and three adult civilians. The boy's skull was fractured and he was described today as in danger of dying.

Londonderry firemen were hurt at a warehouse believed to have been set ablaze yesterday. Three were injured when an explosion tore the building as they fought the flames inside it, and the two others were hurt as a mob tried to prevent the firemen from getting to the building.

In Belfast, 2,500 former members of the disbanded B-Specials, a predominantly Protestant part-time police force, demanded the army's resuscitation to quell the IRA.

Pope Again Prays For Ulster Peace

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI today condemned the shedding of "innocent blood" in Northern Ireland and expressed the hope that the shooting death of a 17-month-old baby would not have been in vain.

It was the second time in a week the Roman Catholic pontiff had spoken on the renewed violence in Northern Ireland which has killed 40 persons in the last four weeks.

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Come to the flavor of Marlboro

Bormann, Hitler Aide, Called a Spy for Russia

By Henry Raymont
NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT).—A manuscript described as the memoirs of Gen. Reinhard Gehlen, former head of the West German intelligence service, asserts that Martin Bormann, Hitler's top lieutenant, was a Soviet agent during World War II. It also says that after the war Bormann became an adviser on German policy in the Soviet Union and that he died there less than three years ago.

The memoirs discount previous accounts of Bormann's fate, which presumed him either to have died outside Hitler's bunker in Berlin or to be hiding in South America. In fact, the memoirs say, as the Russians closed in on the bunker, the Nazi leader crossed their lines and gained sanctuary in the Soviet Union. The information is attributed to a series of "unimpeachable" reports, presumably from Gen. Gehlen's agents in Russia, the last of which, reporting the death, reached him in 1968.

Dead... and Sought
Bormann was tried in absentia and sentenced to death by the International War Crimes Tribunal in Nuremberg in 1946. He was of-

ficially listed as dead in 1954, but 10 years later the West German government posted a \$25,000 reward for his capture.

Commenting on these Gehlen reports, Prof. Merle Fainsod, a Harvard historian and author of "How Russia Is Ruled," said yesterday: "There is no information available among Russian scholars, so far as I know, to support or deny the presence of Bormann in the Soviet Union."

The account of Bormann's double role is one of many details of East-West intrigue in the memoirs of Gen. Gehlen, who—after being chief intelligence officer of the Wehrmacht on the Russian front—was recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency and eventually rose to director of the Bundes Nachrichten Dienst, West Germany's secret service.

The existence of the memoirs—and negotiations for their sale by a small West German publishing house—became known here during the last few days. An announcement is expected next week that bids for the world rights to the manuscript outside Germany have been made by the World Publishing Co., a subsidiary of the Times Mirror Co. of Los Angeles, and Avon Books, a paperback publisher owned by the Hearst Corp. The publishing house of William Collins of London is known to have offered \$100,000 for the British rights.

Sale Offered
According to information assembled from publishers here and in West Germany, the Gehlen memoirs were first offered for sale early this year by Volker Hansen, director of Hase & Koehler, a small publishing house in Mainz known for books on military subjects. Mr. Hansen, whose father was a German intelligence officer during World War II, said he held power of attorney for Gen. Gehlen.

Over the last three months several American and British publishers have come to Mainz, where they were shown up to three chapters of the 12-chapter manuscript. Requests to visit Gen. Gehlen at his home in Bavaria were turned down on the ground that he wished to remain secluded during the negotiations but that he intended to make public appearances to promote the book after its publication.

Publishing sources, both here and in West Germany, assert that they have confirmed the reliability of the material through persons close to the intelligence services of both countries.

Martin F. Levin, chairman of the board of World Publishing,

said: "We are totally convinced that the memoirs are authentic. We are equally convinced that they will create an international sensation."

The 69-year-old general's fear of reprisals against his family and reluctance to have his views used in internal West German political controversies motivate Gen. Gehlen's wish for seclusion, according to persons who claim to be familiar with his thinking.

Plea for Buildup
If this has indeed been Gen. Gehlen's attitude, recent information about the manuscript indicates a drastic change. For in addition to describing wartime and cold-war intelligence operations, it contains a detailed analysis of Soviet political and military goals for the next two decades as well as an urgent plea for a Western military buildup to contain Communist expansion.

The argument for a tougher policy of containment suggests that the publication of the memoirs is certain to be welcomed by the foes of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik," his policy to improve relations with the Soviet bloc.

This is the reason given by German publishing sources why the German newspaper serial rights were acquired by Die Welt, whose owner, Axel Springer, is an influential critic of the Brandt government. Die Welt is reported to have paid \$250,000 for the serial rights.

Rudiger Freiherr von Wechmar, said in Bonn yesterday that the government had not been aware of the impending serialization of the Gehlen memoirs. He said, however, that high officials had known about the existence of "an alleged Gehlen manuscript" and were investigating whether there had been any violation of laws restricting disclosure of secrets from revealing state secrets.

Portion of the text of the memoirs, including the account of the Bormann case, was distributed by Mr. Hansen as evidence that Gen. Gehlen's book would contain important and hitherto unpublished materials.

The memoirs say that the revelations about Bormann, the man Hitler had named as his successor, "offer the key to one of the most enigmatic cases for our century."

According to the memoirs, although Bormann was believed to have ties to "die Rote Kapelle," the famous Soviet espionage cell in Nazi Germany, the Nazi leader was never placed under surveillance for fear that he would use his influence with Hitler to destroy the German intelligence service.



Terry Weller and wife, Pat, reunited with six-month-old Denise.

Kidnapped Baby Girl Found, Entire English Town Rejoices

HARLOW, England, Sept. 5 (AP).—This town erupted in rejoicing yesterday over the recovery of a baby girl kidnapped 38 days earlier and feared lost forever.

Denise Weller, 6 months old, was reunited with her mother and father as police charged the young woman with the kidnapping that stirred the nation.

Denise, grabbed from her baby carriage in a crowded Harlow shopping center, came home smiling, happy and boasting two new teeth.

"Now we are a family again," said her mother, Pat Weller, 24, as she hugged and kissed the baby-born exactly six months ago yesterday.

Denise Weller, the child's 35-year-old father, a clerk, traveled to Hull to claim his lost daughter and returned hugging her to his chest. "We're never going to let anyone else ever hold our Denise again," he said.

"We have just been living in hope but we always knew we would see her again. It was just a matter of time, but what a nightmare."

Mr. Weller was asked if he felt bitter toward the person who took his child. "Nobody knows yet why she was taken, but it is very difficult to really forgive a person who has robbed you of five weeks of your baby," he replied.

Denise was kidnapped from her baby carriage while Mrs. Weller was inside a drugstore in the shopping center. Leaving a child unguarded outside the store would not normally be a hazard in England.

"The mother of that child must have been through hell," one woman shopper said, taking a firm hold on her own small daughter.

Tears running down her cheeks, Mrs. Weller embraced Denise again and again. "She is a little chubbier in the face, but look, how she smiles at me. I'm over the moon with happiness."

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Vatican Priests Link Pius XII To 1956 Burial of Eva Peron

By Paul Hofmann
ROME, Sept. 5 (NYT).—Priests in the Vatican said yesterday that the late Pope Pius XII was personally involved in the secret burial of Maria Eva Peron, the Argentine dictator Juan Domingo Peron's wife, in or near Rome early in 1956.

The embalmed body of Eva Peron, lying in a silver coffin and her head clearly visible through a glass window, was delivered by the Argentine Embassy to Peron, 75, in Madrid Friday night. The delivery took place at Peron's villa in a Madrid suburb shortly after the arrival of a hearse which transported the body from Italy.

The sending of the body of Mrs. Peron, who died of cancer 18 years ago at the age of 33, to Peron in Madrid marked the first time its whereabouts had been publicly known since it disappeared mysteriously from trade union headquarters in Buenos Aires at the time of Peron's downfall in 1955.

A Vatican spokesman, asked by newsmen for a comment on the arrival of Mrs. Peron's body in Madrid Friday, said he had no knowledge as to how the body had reached Spain and where it had been during the last 16 years.

Brief Item
The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano printed only a brief news agency report from Madrid on Mrs. Peron's remains, without any comment.

Pope Pius had met Mrs. Peron when she had a state audience at the Vatican during a European tour in June, 1947.

Later, the Pope became openly critical of the Peron regime. In 1955, he issued a decree excommunicating all officials who had been instrumental in the arrest of Roman Catholic churchmen in Argentina.

This was understood as a censure aimed at the dictator personally, although Peron was not directly named in the decree, and it was believed to have hastened his downfall a few weeks later. Shortly after Peron left Argentina in 1955, his wife's body was removed from the labor headquarters, apparently because the new government feared it might become the center of a Peron cult.

Vatican Informants
According to the Vatican informants, the body was kept for some time in a building controlled by Argentine army intelligence.

The sources say that Maj. Gen. Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, who headed the Argentine government at the end of 1955, wanted Mrs. Peron's body to be transferred out of the country and asked for the Vatican to help.

The middleman, according to the informants, was the Most Rev. Mario Zanin, then Apostolic Nuncio—the Pope's envoy—in Buenos Aires. Archbishop Zanin, an Italian, died in 1958.

The Argentine government's request was conveyed to Pope Pius XII for a personal decision, according to the sources. The Pope is said to have given his consent for the burial of the body, under a fictitious name, in a small cemetery near Rome.

The towns of Campagnano and Trevignano near the Italian capital have been named as possible locations, but there was no conclusive evidence that Mrs. Peron's body had actually been buried in the cemeteries of either town.

Jeans Link
According to another version, Pope Pius asked the Jesuit order to take care of Mrs. Peron's body in one of its institutions in Italy. However, Jesuit spokesmen here denied today that the order had had anything to do with the affair, and pointed out that it had no cemetery in Italy.

Vatican authorities said that the appropriate Italian authorities—very few persons in all—had been kept informed of every phase of the mysterious operation.

For the last few months Argentine officials were said to have been inspecting Mrs. Peron's burial place, and rumors that the body was about to be returned to Peron leaked into the Italian press, but were officially denied.

Friday Italian police officials accompanied the Italian hearse that took the body to Spain.

Return to Argentina?
MADRID, Sept. 5 (AP).—The principal political spokesman for Peron said yesterday the remains of Peron's wife, Eva, and Peron may return to Argentina together.

"I think that Gen. Peron and the mortal remains of his wife, Eva, can return to Argentina together," Jorge D. Palacios, Peron's spokesman, told newsmen after an official announcement of the delivery of the body was made by the Argentine Embassy here.

Other sources close to Peron said for the meanwhile the remains will be buried either at the El Pardo cemetery or in the Hispanic-American basilica in Madrid's University City. These places are near Peron's villa in suburban Puerta de Hierro.

Buenos Aires Strike Proposed
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Some Peronist labor leaders today proposed a nationwide general strike "in homage" to the return of Eva Peron's body to Peron in Madrid.

Most prominent Peronists expressed satisfaction over ending more than 15 years of secrecy and political intrigue over the whereabouts of Mrs. Peron's body.

News of the delivery of the corpse of "Evita"—as she was popularly known to the Argentine—who idolized her—were headline in the press and on the air Friday night.

But it was received with cautious, although pleased, reaction in Peronist circles and there were no demonstrations reported anywhere.

Polish Red Party Slates an Early, Revised Congress

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (NYT).—The Polish Communist party has decided to hold its sixth congress on Dec. 6, a year ahead of schedule.

Edward Giersek, the party leader, announced this here yesterday at a special meeting of the Central Committee. He said the congress, to be attended by leaders of the Communist world, would focus on the nation's economy.

Giersek, who assumed power from Wladyslaw Gomulka last December after a week of economic riots, outlined several proposals for innovations in a major address before party leaders.

He said the traditional system of presenting "detailed and fixed drafts of the proposed economic plan" had been abandoned. The program, instead, will be one for discussion and alteration. The intention, he said, is to produce a more realistic program—previous preliminary drafts were "hardly readable," he said—and to encourage wider participation.

Mr. Giersek said that the decision to hold the congress one year earlier than scheduled was made necessary by extensive changes in party policy and personnel since the "December events."

Churchill, then opposition leader, is credited with having given early impetus to European integration with the speech at Zurich University on Sept. 19, 1946, in which he urged the formation of a Council of Europe. Less than three years later the Council of Europe, a consultative body with headquarters in Strasbourg, was established.

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- The 2nd International Exhibition "BUILDING AND ROAD-MAKING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR MECHANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND ERECTION" Moscow, July, 1973
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- International Exhibition "MACHINERY EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS FOR TIMBER AND WOODWORKING INDUSTRY" Moscow, August-September, 1973

1974

- International Exhibition "PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND DRUGS" Moscow, May-June, 1974
- The 3rd International Exhibition "CHEMISTRY" Moscow, August-September, 1974

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- International Exhibition "COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT" Moscow, May-June, 1975
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5 Manson Family Members Indicted In Holdup Try

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (UPI).—Five members of the Charles Manson cult were indicted last week by the county grand jury on charges of trying to hold up a surplus store to obtain a small arsenal of guns.

Bail for the five was set at \$100,000 each after deputy district attorney James M. Ideman said the guns from the holdup were to have been used for an armed assault on various courts where Manson and other followers are on trial.

The holdup was foiled by a silent alarm and resulted in a shootout with police.

In other developments related to the Manson family, cult member Steve Grogan asked that he represent himself at his retrial for the killing of movie stuntman Donald (Shorty) Shea.

A mistrial was declared recently on grounds that the prosecution had asked an inflammatory question. Manson also is accused of the slaying.

3 Cubans Escape
MIAMI, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—A United States Coast Guard helicopter plucked three young Cuban refugees from a 12-foot skiff in the Gulf Stream and brought them to Miami. They are the first refugees to arrive since Cuban Premier Fidel Castro discontinued the twice daily "freedom flight" to the United States early last week.

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Greeks Won't Hospitalize Lady Fleming

ATHENS, Sept. 5 (NYT).—Greek security police refused a request yesterday to transfer Lady Fleming from her place of detention here to a hospital where her severe diabetes could be better treated.

They also said her lawyer could not see her until they had completed taking the deposition of the case.

According to sources, Lt. Col. Theodoros Theofilannakos known as the chief interrogator of the security police, turned down both requests made by Lady Fleming's lawyer, George Mangakis.

The police official said that the Greek-born widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, the Nobel laureate who discovered penicillin, was well and receiving regular attention from a military doctor.

Lady Fleming was arrested here with three others early Tuesday morning, and police say she confessed her guilt Friday. All are accused of taking part in a planned escape by Alexander Panagoulis, who has been in prison under sentence of death since he was convicted of attempting to assassinate Greek Premier George Papadopoulos in 1968.

Lady Fleming's dual Greek and British nationality leaves her technically outside British protection in Greece. She has been an outspoken foe of the military-backed regime. Four days before her arrest she was interrogated for 12 hours by security police who questioned her about her alleged passport-forging activities and her suspected role in channeling foreign funds to opponents of the Greek government.

Banishment Called For
ATHENS, Sept. 5 (AP).—The pro-government newspaper Eleftheros Cosmos called on the Greek regime today to free Lady Fleming and banish her from the country.

In another development, a bomb shattered window panes of the Greek Army officers club building in central Athens last night and also broke windows in adjacent apartment houses. No injuries were reported.

Canberra Ukrainians Protest Soviet Move
CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 5 (Reuters).—Some 1,500 Ukrainians staged a noisy two-hour demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy here today to protest against the jailing in Russia of Ukrainian historian Valentyn Moroz.

Three smoke bombs were hurled at the embassy. Three red flags set alight were quickly confiscated by police and extinguished. There were no arrests.

Mr. Moroz, 41, was sentenced last November to nine years in prison for anti-Soviet activities.

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Ford of GOP Warns Congress On Arms Cuts

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5 (NYT).—Rep. Gerald R. Ford, the House minority leader, warned Congress today that any curtailment of U.S. defense expenditures as the involvement in Vietnam nears an end will thwart the nation's effort to keep pace with the Soviet Union's military advances.

The Michigan Republican cautioned Congress not to succumb to the "disillusionment and war-weariness of the present moment" by cutting military spending.

"I am concerned that the Congress will so restrict future funds and support for a realistic defense that the Soviet momentum, which has moved inexorably forward on all fronts while we were bogged down in Southeast Asia, will gain such a lead that we can never catch up," Rep. Ford said in remarks before the national convention of the Zionist Organization of America held here.

2,394 Divorces in Italy
ROME, Sept. 5 (AP).—Italian courts granted 2,394 divorces in the first six months since divorce became legal in this Roman Catholic country. The figure is lower than had been anticipated before the controversial law was approved by parliament in December.

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Harvard Psychologist Assails Individual Freedom Concepts

By William K. Stevens

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (UPI)—F. Skinner, who is widely known among his peers as the most influential psychologist in the country, painted between bites a ham and cheese sandwich a day to talk about his latest book, an unorthodox assault on some of the Western world's most prized ideals.

"Traditional concepts of individual freedom and dignity have been an immeasurable contribution to the Western world," he said. "But they've served their purpose. The 17-year-old Harvard University professor asserted during a conversation in his office that assertion is the central theme of Prof. Skinner's new book, 'Beyond Freedom and Dignity,' his first attempt to set a comprehensive social philosophy based on the insights of his research in behavioral psychology.

Prof. Skinner contends Western society is going to be in trouble if the ideals of individual freedom are pressed further. Such ideals are odds with modern reality, he argues, explaining that unbridled individualism is going to get a disastrous price in overpopulation, the reckless use of natural resources and pollution of the earth, among other things.

Skinner argues that, contrary to prevailing wisdom, individual men and women are incapable of controlling their own behavior through free will, that behavior is an inevitable product of external influences, and that, by disposing of "autonomous man," Prof. Skinner

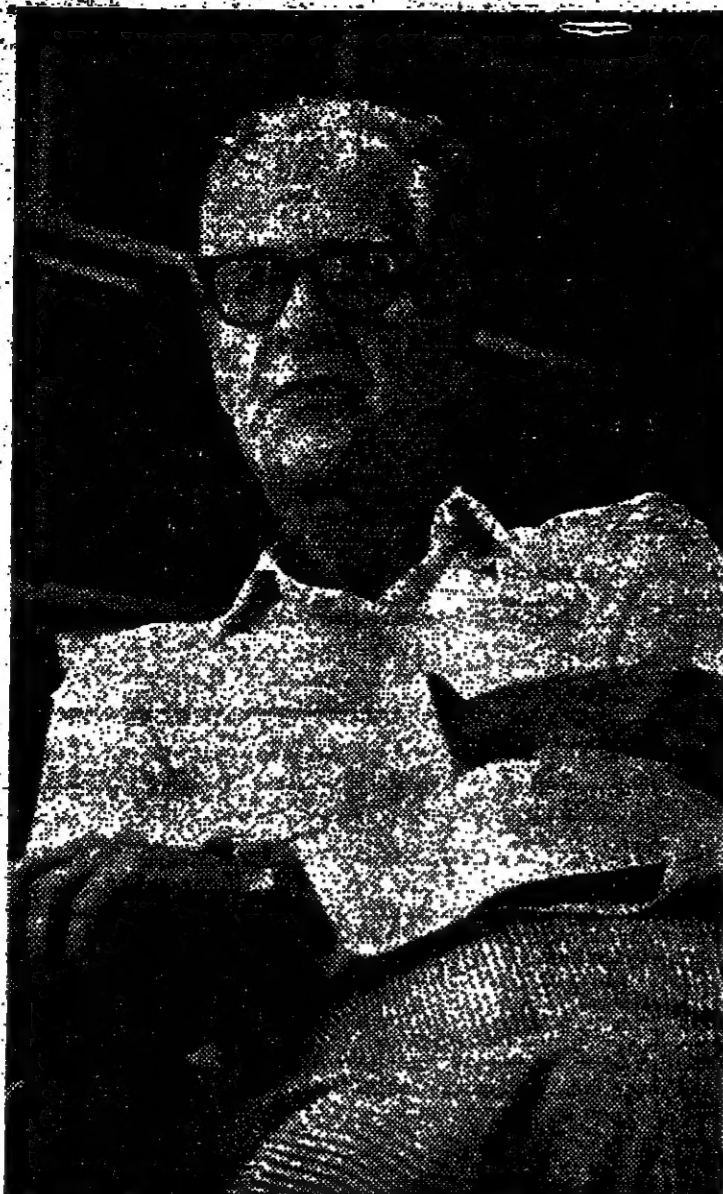
Modern Museum Strike Is Ended

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (UPI)—A strike of professional and non-professional employees of the Museum of Modern Art, who went on strike on Aug. 20, voted Friday to return to work.

The settlement of the dispute was announced to the voters, as one "a tremendous breakthrough" in museum-employee relations.

Though not all of the employees' demands were realized, the settlement, new standards established in museum policy, giving staff professionals a say in policy, Sabbaticals, other educational benefits won by the strikers, who salute the museum's Professional and Administrative Staff Union, a pioneering group of about 300 that joined Local 1 of the Distributive Workers of America.

To Prof. Skinner, autonomous



Psychologist B. F. Skinner in his Harvard office.

man is "a device we use to explain what we cannot explain any other way," a creature of the pre-scientific world, in a class with demons and humors. The abolition of such a creature, he argues, is long overdue.

"Only by disposing of autonomous man can we turn to the real causes of human behavior," from the inferred to the observed, from the miraculous to the natural, from the inaccessible to the manipulable," he says.

Acceptance of such a view is bound to cause pain for some, in much the same way as losing one's religious faith does, Prof. Skinner readily acknowledges. For shedding one's belief in autonomous man means that one must surrender the view that the individual is entitled to credit for his good acts. If a person's behavior is attributable mostly to external influences, then his individual worth is bound to be lessened.

The "literature of 'Beyond Freedom and Dignity,'" he maintains, is based on the acceptance of autonomous man, and was entirely appropriate at a time in history when the chief public preoccupation was how to deliver the individual from the tyranny of despots.

The champions of freedom have been remarkably successful in the fight against despotism, Prof. Skinner believes, but in their opposition to all forms of control over the individual they have fallen behind the times.

"To say all control is wrong is to hurt the individual in the long run," he said in the interview here. "It is not a question of whether to control, but of what kinds of control."

Obituaries

Bourke Hickenlooper, 75; Served 24 Years in Senate

SHELTER ISLAND, N.Y., Sept. 5 (UPI)—Former U.S. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, 75, died here yesterday at the home of friends he had been visiting. Police said a heart attack apparently caused his death. He lived in Chevy Chase, Md.

The Iowa senator was often referred to by his Republican colleagues as the "consummate skeptic." He critically questioned uncounted pieces of legislation, yet his name is attached to significant laws adopted during his 24 years in the Senate.

His greatest legislative achievement is regarded as the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. He was co-sponsor with the late Rep. Sterling Cole, R., N.Y., of the act that initiated the private development of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

Controversy still surrounds an amendment he successfully sponsored to the foreign aid bill in 1962, but it has withstood challenge since then. The amendment provides that the United States automatically deny aid of any kind to any foreign country that expropriates property or equity of a U.S. citizen holding valid contracts, unless the foreign country takes appropriate steps within six months toward adequate compensation.

The former senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged President Nixon to invoke his amendment in 1969 against the military junta government in Peru. "It's mandatory and we wrote it that way," he said when Peru had seized American oil property.

The amendment has been invoked only once, against Ceylon in 1963, but Sen. Hickenlooper contended that it had served as an effective deterrent to many other countries.

His voting record has been described as moderately conservative, but he worked in unusual harmony with the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark. From this relationship came the first treaty concluded between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Consular Treaty of 1967.

He was elected to the Senate in 1944 after serving four years in the Iowa legislature and two terms as governor.

Earl of Selborne
LISS, England, Sept. 5 (UPI)—The Earl of Selborne, 84, minister of economic warfare during World War II and a former chairman of the House of Lords of the Church of England Assembly, died at his Blackpool House home Friday, the family said.

Lord Selborne served as a Conservative member of the House of Commons as Viscount Wolmer



Bourke Hickenlooper

for 20 years until becoming earl and entering the House of Lords in 1940.

He was minister of economic warfare from 1942 to 1945.

His heir is a grandson, Viscount Wolmer, whose father died serving in the British forces in 1942.

Helmuth Wolfes
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 5 (AP)—Helmuth Wolfes, 70, former conductor of the Berlin State Opera, died yesterday at his home in suburban Cleveland Heights.

Mr. Wolfes began piano studies at the age of 5. He gave concerts in Germany, Austria and France and later was music director of the City Center Opera in New York. He also conducted on United Service Organization tours.

Mr. Wolfes came to Cleveland in 1953 and for ten years was music director of Karamazov House.

David Street
VAN NUYS, Calif., Sept. 5 (UPI)—Actor-singer David Street, 51, died of cancer Friday.

Mr. Street, who was once married to actress Debra Paget, had appeared on "Your Hit Parade" on radio and the original "Jerry Lester Broadway Open" television series, as well as in a number of movies during the 1940s.

Dr. Emmanuel Palt
NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Dr. Emmanuel Palt, 59, author of several books on heart disease and a member of the first Allied medical team to reach the prisoners of Dachau in World War II, died yesterday.

Dr. Palt came to the United States from Poland in 1940. He returned to Europe during World War II as a U.S. Army doctor.

Merger Asked By Northwest And National

Fourth Linkup Plan Given CAB Recently

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (UPI)—Northwest Airlines, Inc., and National Airlines, Inc., have reached an agreement in principle to merge in an exchange of stock valued at more than \$225 million.

The merger proposal for the two airlines, ranking about seventh (National) and ninth (Northwest) in the industry, is the fourth air merger plan submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Board for approval in recent months. Financial distress of the nation's airlines has been the prime reason for seeking consolidation.

American Airlines and Western Air Lines, the second and sixth largest domestic carriers, respectively, is the biggest of the merger proposals pending before the CAB. The Transportation Department is supporting this and the two others—Delta-Northeast and Allegheny-Mohawk. The Justice Department's antitrust division is opposed to the American-Western merger application and is urging the CAB to reject the proposal.

The Justice Department said the merger would be anti-competitive in itself and would promote other mergers.

Under the proposed terms, one share of National would be exchanged for 0.85 of a share of Northwest. The latter closed Friday at 32 3/4 and National closed at 28 5/8.

Northwest Airlines serves the Northwest of the United States, the West Coast, Alaska and the Far East.

National's principal routes are along the East Coast to Florida and Florida to California, and a Miami-London flight.

113-Day Press Strike Ended in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Press Co. said Friday that it had reached "satisfactory agreements" with the last of its craft unions and would resume publication Thursday.

The announcement marked the end of a newspaper blackout that started last May 14, when Press printers went on strike when they failed to reach agreement on a new wage contract.

In a Place of Red and White

After the Ball Is Over on the Riviera

By Hebe Dorsey

CAP D'ANTIBES, Sept. 5 (UPI)—At this point of the Riviera season, when one could almost count the black-tied bodies, the question was: "Who needs another party?"

The last memorable bash was given at Beaulieu's La Réserve by South African magnate John Schlesinger, who has a heart of gold and pockets full of money. He wanted to have a little party of his close friends—you know, like a hundred or so. Simple too, with second helpings of Iranian caviar, fish en croûte and fireworks.

"We always loved fireworks," he said, "since childhood." Who said all men were children? But anyhow, Rita (his wife) looked lovely with her red hair pulled to one side, and those sapphires, no question about it, do help a woman get through life.

Then Came Raffles

So, just as everyone, you'd think, might pack and go, then came the Raffles ball, held Friday at the Hôtel du Cap—which, to quote the priceless press release, was the backdrop of F. Scott Fitzgerald's chef d'œuvre, "Tender is the Night," and a hangout for the elite for more than a century. The truth about that ball is that it did not even pretend to be anything else but a good, honest promotion job for the Hôtel du Cap and Earl Blackwell's New York Club, Raffles. But Mr. Blackwell is such a nice man that one does not mind that he is a P. R.

So, before you know it, he had everybody on the Riviera dying to come to the ball and even chartered a plane from New York to bring in a few more friends. The party kept building up for weeks. The theme of the ball was red and white, the Monegasque colors, with the hope that Prince Rainier and Princess Grace would attend. They declined. Princess Grace, a wise woman all right, said she had to put her children back to school.

As this was a ball, there were no less than 24 pre-dinner parties. One had a choice of sailing in on Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy's dazzling yacht, have dinner at Rosemary Kander's Chateau St. Jean or decide between two cosmetics tycoons: Estée Lauder and Charles Revson (Revlon). Mr. Revson had the largest yacht in the harbor, but Mrs. Lauder netted the choicest table with the Begum, Florence Gould, Princesse de Polignac and the only mild sensation of the evening: Lisa

Mihelli on the arm of Baron de Rede. Then Charlotte Boissereau, a sweet old lady who owns the house where Aly Khan met Rita Hayworth, had the nicest small party and the best lemon pie.

The best part of the evening was to watch the red and white crowd stream down a mile-long avenue between a row of drum majorettes. Some women did work on their costumes but Mrs. William Levitt won the prize. She wore a white satin eyepatch and rubies. Five thousand red and white carnations put together in neatly stiff bouquets were supposed to help carry the ball's theme, but they mainly helped the Riviera's flower industry.

By now, need I tell you, that party never got off the ground. No sooner had all those chic people arrived than they looked around with that funny, "What are we doing here?" Mimes look. The orchestra played the most discouraging oom-pah-pah music and even the "see-and-be-seen" game quickly wore off.

So, on this low-keyed office party note, the otherwise brilliant Riviera ball game closed down. Meanwhile, the choicest piece of

Floods in India Affect 1.4 Million; Crop Loss Huge

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (UPI)—About 1.4 million persons in Nadia district of West Bengal state, 75 miles north of Calcutta, have been affected by monsoon floods, official reports said today.

Some 85 percent of the district is reported under water. An estimated 85 persons have been drowned and crops worth \$15 million have been lost. Thousands of persons were reported marooned and facing food shortages.

Leipzig Fair Opens With 6,500 Exhibits

LEIPZIG, East Germany, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—Leipzig's annual autumn trade fair, comprising 6,500 exhibitors from 85 countries, opened today with the emphasis on chemicals.

East German leaders, including party chief Erich Honecker and Prime Minister Willi Stoph, toured the stands. The autumn fair is this year almost as big as the spring fair, which has long been a major meeting point for traders from East and West.

German Airlines To Accept Only Marks in Payment

BONN, Sept. 5 (Reuters)—All airlines operating in West Germany have been informed officially they should accept payment for airfares only in German marks in view of the dollar crisis, the Transport Ministry said Friday.

A spokesman for the ministry said the reminder was made in accordance with a regulation of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) which calls for payment in local currencies if principal reserve currencies are set afloat.

Lufthansa, the West German national airline, said in Cologne it would charge the published mark prices and accept dollars or other currencies only at the day's exchange rate.

The airline said the measure would remain in force until IATA meets to decide on other measures.

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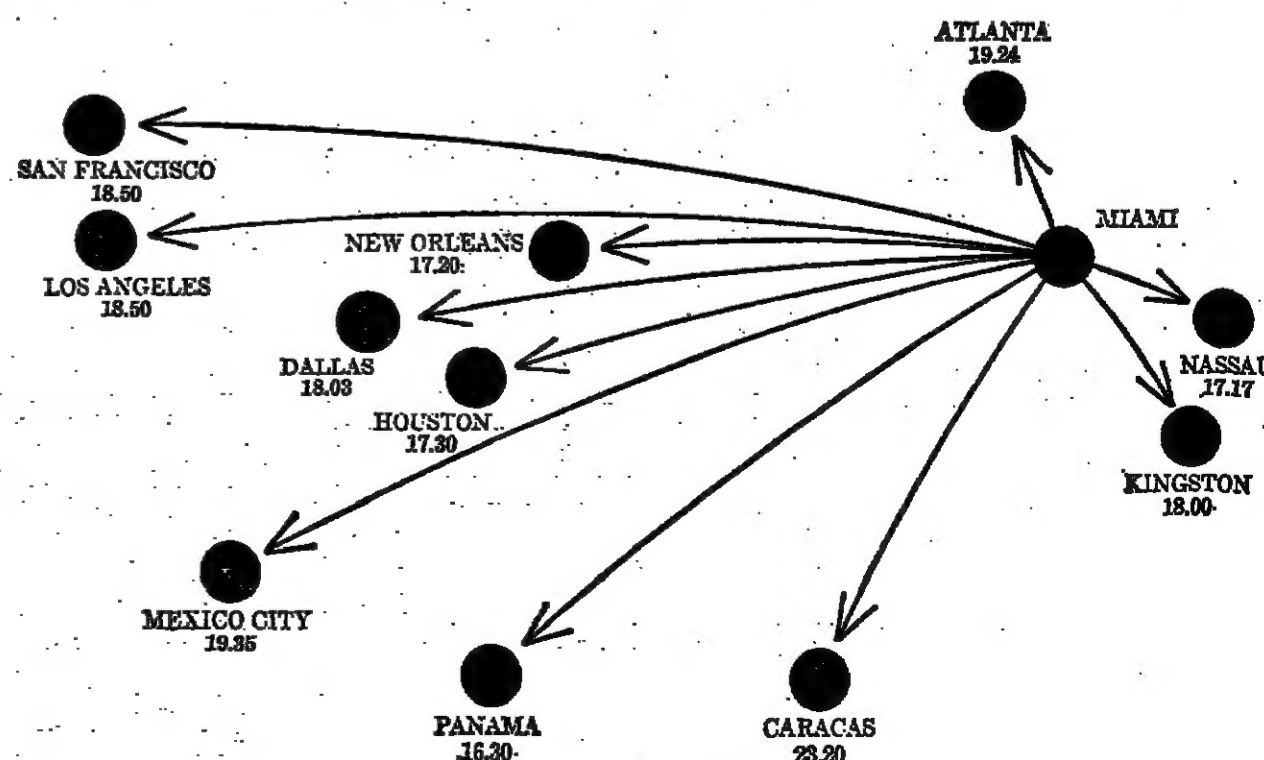
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Materials for a Crisis

It is symptomatic of the atmosphere in Saigon that the interview—"not for attribution"—and subsequent disavowals have become something of a rule. Consequently, whether General Ky threatened a coup or General Minh was offered financial aid by the United States for a political campaign are obscured by a cloud of denials. What is indisputable, however, is that the materials for a crisis of major proportions are being accumulated in South Vietnam, with obvious implications for American policy.

There seems little reason to doubt that a substantial number of South Vietnamese endorse the idea of a strong president in these times of trouble, and regard General Thieu (as he regards himself) as the man. The recent elections for the lower house of the Saigon legislature give evidence of that and, in any case, it is the normal reaction of the people in the throes of war.

But there are undoubtedly others—political Buddhists, students, soldiers—who consider President Thieu's solitary promenade back into office as a mockery of democratic forms and an obstacle to peace. This sentiment is strong enough not only to cast a shadow over the forthcoming elections but to pose a threat to the conduct of the war and the government by the Thieu regime.

The world has had enough experience of the activities of aggrieved minorities to take the theory of majority rule with more than one grain of salt. It is quite possible that President Thieu could have been re-elected in any reasonably fair poll in South Viet-

nam. But he will never be able to prove that now; whatever majority he accumulates will be suspect, and the minorities, whether advocates of peaceful settlement or supporters of other personalities, will be backed by the weakness of Thieu's moral position as well as the strength of their own convictions.

What does this portend for the practical ends of the American Vietnamization program? Will the ARVN forces fight as well under a government whose basis has been so bitterly and justifiably assailed as under one chosen in a respectably fair contest? Will the government be driven, as Diem's was, to such concentration on its own survival as to be ineffective in war and repressive in government? Will the threat of a coup hover over it constantly?

Such possibilities are plainly evident in the present posture of affairs in Saigon. They are at least as important to Washington as the blow to its political aims as a result of President Thieu's intransigence. Moreover, the options open to the United States are strictly limited. Now that the effort to give Thieu some real opposition has failed, there can be little promise in attempts either to bolster him with American arms against the adherents of Ky and Minh (to say nothing of the Viet Cong and their northern allies) or to back an effort to oust the president. Commitments of such sort would never be accepted by the American people. Withdrawal must continue, even if Vietnamization is wrecked on General Thieu's stubbornness.

The Heath-Lynch Talks

Prime Minister Edward Heath's decision to advance by six weeks the timetable of his scheduled talks with Premier John Lynch of the Irish Republic tacitly acknowledges that he cannot stand pat on Britain's policy in Ulster. Up to now that policy has consisted of deploying British troops to maintain order while prodding the government of Northern Ireland to reform itself.

The reforms in housing, police, local administration and legislative apportionment, some of them already in effect and others under active consideration, are intended to reconcile the Catholic minority—about one-third of Ulster's 1.5 million people—to the Protestant-controlled government. It put into effect two or three years ago, these reforms would almost certainly have achieved their political purpose. But the swiftly running tides of emotion appear to have swept past them. At the same time, the intransigent without trial last month of several hundred suspected members of the Irish Republican Army has only intensified IRA violence.

Under these circumstances, the British government has to make a broader, bolder effort to find a political settlement. The road to that settlement inevitably leads to Dublin. Only if there is a political arrangement which the Dublin government is prepared to endorse and, in effect, to guarantee,

are the Catholics in the north going to calm down and permit a new status quo to evolve. That is why Mr. Heath has wisely stopped complaining that Mr. Lynch is trying "to interfere in the affairs of the United Kingdom," and has instead invited him to Chequers for a conference today.

The IRA militants want nothing less than the immediate and complete reunification of northern and southern Ireland. But the majority of Catholics in the north, while sharing that dream, realize that it can be achieved, if at all, only by savage fighting with the recalcitrant Protestants. These moderate Catholics may be prepared to accept some provisional, half-way house in which the inherent unity of Ireland received symbolic recognition but the north retained considerable autonomy. Once moderate opinion is satisfied, the IRA militants can rather quickly be isolated.

In Mr. Lynch, Prime Minister Heath has the most reasonable partner he can hope to have in finding his way out of the Irish maze. Unless negotiations on fundamental issues are begun now, violent events may erode Mr. Lynch's political position in Dublin as violence has already destroyed the viability of Catholic and Protestant moderates in the north.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The Vietnamese Elections

The legislative elections have caused no upheaval on the political scene in South Vietnam. The government, as expected, will be supported by a strong majority in the Assembly. The "hard" opposition has complained about the many obstacles during the campaign and the balloting; it has scored a few points where official pressures were necessarily less strong—in the cities—and also in a few of its traditional strongholds, in particular in the Hue area, where the Buddhists never have supported the Saigon regime. The PRG, for one, had denounced the "electoral fraud," but invited its militants to favor candidates hostile to President Thieu if they were compelled to vote. The importance of these elections is quite relative. A conversation between President Thieu and U.S. Ambassador Bunker can be of more consequence than long working sessions in the Assembly.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The results of the elections to South Vietnam's lower house contain a warning to President Thieu.

The An Quang (militant Buddhist faction) showed the strength of their anti-government and anti-war ticket by the extent of their success in the first time of contesting lower house elections. They can command a sizable following among the majority of South Vietnamese. In eliminating his rivals for the presidential election in October, President Thieu has left himself exposed.

The withdrawals of Gen. Minh and Vice-President Ky are unlikely to increase or diminish their status as focuses of opposition. Thieu is now left alone with his military and administrative power base—and the United States.

Above all, Thieu will need funds to keep the army and countryside administration up to bearing the increasing Vietnamese burdens of pacification and fighting the war. Congress could well try to cut back the \$565 million aid demanded for the coming year.

—From the Guardian (London).

The Irish Problem

The task of isolating and suppressing armed subversives (on both sides of the border) and of instituting a more stable political order in Northern Ireland becomes virtually impossible if common cooperation and even common understanding is absent between the governments of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Mr. Lynch's visit to Chequers next week is therefore most welcome. Hopes that a personal meeting between heads of government will smooth away complex and intractable disputes between their respective states are often doomed to disappointment. But the normally good relations between the United Kingdom and Ireland have not rotted so far as that. There can be reasonable confidence—and there are certainly strong wishes—that the meeting of the two prime ministers will restore good working relations.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

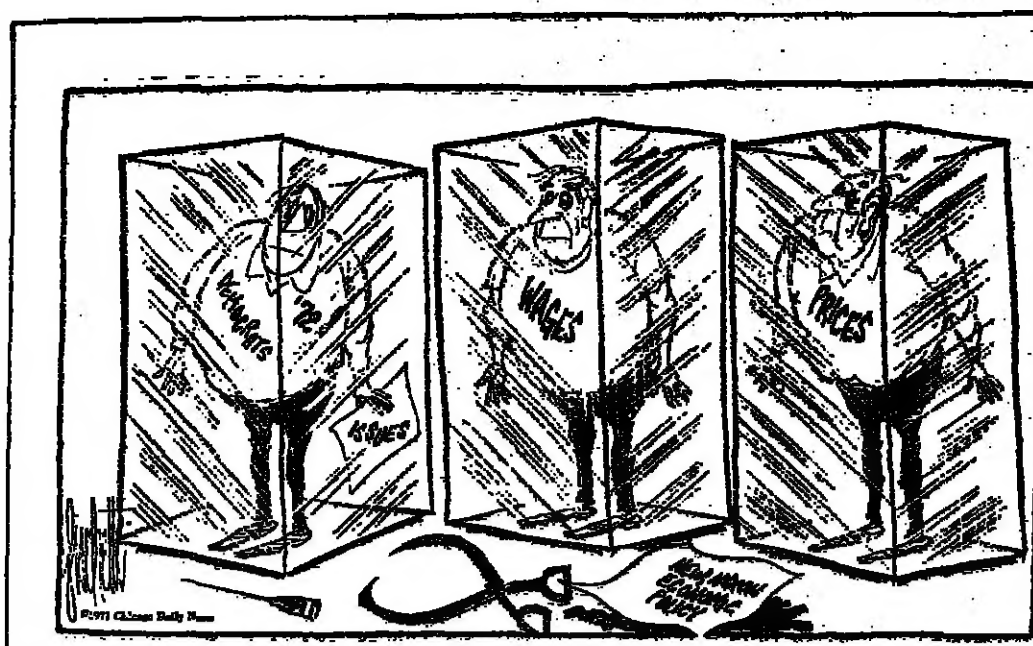
September 6, 1896

NEW YORK—A remarkable contrivance, which is called a torpedo, but is really a sort of torpedo-boat, has been invented by Lieut. Halpin, and is now being secretly constructed in Boston. The torpedo in shape is long and slender, and it is being built throughout of steel and copper. It is to contain an electric motor of sufficient power to propel it for 22 knots by means of a screw and some plane which directs the torpedo.

Fifty Years Ago

September 6, 1921

SAMARA—Thousands of children are dying from the terrible famine which is slowly swallowing up Russia. Many of the children have been abandoned by their parents on city streets, and now are jammed into small refugee homes where 400 live in houses meant for 40. The children are diseased and prematurely old. They live on soup and herring day after day. The great majority are dying and there is no hope in sight.



The Iceman Cometh

Democrats and Nixon's Economics

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—From the standpoint of the startled Democrats, the President's "new economic program" might just as well be entitled the Nixon election program.

Even after he reversed himself on his China policy, Democrats remained confident that Mr. Nixon would stick with conservative economic orthodoxy despite the continued rise in prices and unemployment. He has now shown that he is not to be confused with Herbert Hoover. When policies visibly fail, he jettisons them.

President Nixon's re-election prospects now depend largely on the success of his new economic policies and on long-term popular acceptance of them.

As leading Democratic economists have pointed out, these policies will probably not stimulate the economy sufficiently. The increased tariff on foreign automobiles and the abolition of the automobile excise tax should greatly stimulate the motor industry as well as industries—steel, rubber, glass—related to it. But, important though it is, a boom in Detroit cannot relate the whole economy.

The small cut in individual income taxes which Mr. Nixon wants next year will be substantially offset in the lower brackets by the rise in the payroll deduction for Social Security.

Hoping for the Worst

If the Democrats in Congress were truly Machiavellian, they would do no more on taxes than the President has requested and would accede to even surpass his budget-cutting gesture. They could then look forward

with reasonable confidence to fighting a political campaign next year with unemployment about as bad as it is now.

But politicians are rarely so cold-blooded. The competitive pressures to produce a distinctive alternative to the Nixon program will compel the Democrats to push for much more generous tax relief for the lower brackets and for higher federal spending. As a result, the Democrats will inadvertently help Mr. Nixon by enabling him to go to the country in the fall of 1972 with the economy considerably more prosperous. That will make the task of any Democratic presidential candidate much harder.

It is easier, however, to revive an economy than it is to prevent inflation at the same time. If he is to avoid the political damage of rapidly rising prices, President Nixon has to follow the present temporary wage-price freeze with some form of permanent and effective economic controls. Members of the cabinet are already making overtures to the labor unions to persuade them to become partners with government and industry in a wage-price control plan.

Some Democratic politicians are worried that Mr. Nixon may succeed in striking a bargain on controls with AFL-CIO president George Meany. Indeed, a successful Nixon summit meeting with big labor concerns them a good deal more than any presidential summit-meeting with Chinese leaders in Peking. A deal with organized labor which would defuse almost all economic issues in 1972.

But experience in World War II and Korea shows that talking about a wage-price freeze is good politics and putting one into effect may be initially popular—as it is now—but administering economic controls over a long period never made any politician popular. For that reason, they may not be a political plus for Mr. Nixon in November, 1972.

The political implications of these events should be plain to the Democrats, but many party leaders show no sign of heeding them. President Nixon, whose political position had been slowly but steadily weakening, has now reemerged and has to be regarded as the probable winner of next year's election. The economic issues still offer the Democrats their best opening, but this opportunity is not as big as it looked a month ago. The most that the Democrats can hope for is to squeeze past Mr. Nixon in an extremely close race.

These factors logically suggest that the Democrats ought to strive for party unity and conserve their money. But no sooner does Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa, who never had much of a chance, decide to withdraw as a presidential candidate, than Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin, who has none at all, decides to enter. After the policy upheavals of the summer, why do leading Democrats continue to act as if Mr. Nixon is a sure loser or could be defeated on the cheap?

The suspicion arises that many Democrats are still more interested in settling ideological scores with one another than in uniting to defeat their common enemy.

How Not to See Russia

By James Reston

LONDON—Flying across the entire width of the Soviet Union is a clutch these days. It is no shuttle ride and 14 hours of food and drink between Tokyo and London can be injurious to your health, but for anybody who likes to fly several thousand miles without seeing anything, it is a rare experience.

The Soviet government has arranged things so that the British, French and Japanese airlines can make the entire journey in a 10-mile-wide corridor that avoids every community except Moscow.

Out of Tokyo, the corridor goes 600 miles north over the Sea of Japan and then turns due west across the Soviet coast south of a place called Svetlars, far north of Vladivostok.

On Good Authority

You fly at 36,000 feet, which in these latitudes usually assures a cloud cover between you and the ground, but we have it on the authority of Capt. Tom Dobson, who pioneered this route for BOAC, that we crossed the Alma River two hours out of Tokyo, the Lena River four hours out, the Ob River seven and a half hours out, reaching the Ural Mountains half an hour later and Moscow precisely on time, 10 hours from takeoff.

The sensible thing for a reporter to do is to break the monotony at this point and get a little rest and pick up a little information, if possible, but if you have been in China discussing world politics there with the Chinese leaders, getting permission even to stop in the Soviet capital let alone interview the resident leaders, is a somewhat complicated process.

Soviet and Chinese officials are being particularly beastly to one another in print these days. In Peking they complain that Moscow's propaganda is more anti-Chinese than anti-American and that it is often personally vilipendous. Soviet officials are not only accused of departing from the true Marxist-Leninist line, of social revisionism and even of connivance with Washington in a super-power plot to run the world, but of threatening the security of China with a million men on the Chinese northern frontier.

Moscow Waspish

In the last few days, Moscow propaganda has been particularly waspish in charging that the Peking government was stressing its hostility to Moscow in its recent overtures to Washington and was breaking the unity of the Communist movement by its policies toward Romania, Albania and Poland. More than this, Pravda and Trud have been criticizing

China's internal policies on the ground that they were keeping the Chinese people from getting a fair return for labor and from learning anything about the true policies of the Soviet government.

Nothing has surprised this reporter in a long journey of inquiry more than this mutual hostility between the two vast Communist states, whose common frontier and interests would seem to recommend a little more restraint. But while the Chinese have made very little propaganda out of the Nixon visit to Peking, and are indeed now explaining to their people how the President could be condemned one day and invited the next, the Soviets sound almost paranoid about this Washington move to normalize relations with their ideological antagonists.

For example, if you want to go to Moscow to try to understand what this is all about, it is not advisable to start making arrangements from Peking after you have been discussing these matters with Chou En-lai.

Less Welcoming

I have been going to the Soviet capital ever since 1943, when the Germans were beyond Smolensk and Moscow seemed like a city under siege. But their attitude this time was less welcoming.

The Soviet chargé d'affaires in Peking was very pleasant, listened to my request for an interview with Mr. Brezhnev and asked me to call back three days later from Shanghai. By then he thought he would have an answer in time for me to catch the Wednesday plane from Peking to Moscow. No answer Monday. No answer Tuesday.

In Tokyo the process was more prolonged. The Soviet chargé d'affaires there was "too busy"

to discuss the matter. Four days later, after innumerable cables to Moscow, still no reply, but on the morning of departure the news was better. Visas would be granted, but you have to have a "voucher" to stay at a hotel. You can't get a visa without a voucher, and you can't get a voucher without a visa and a confirmed hotel reservation in Moscow, "which takes a week or more" and it is "forbidden" to stay with friends in the Soviet Union.

Of course, maybe the stop in Peking had nothing to do with it. After all, reporters are a nuisance at difficult times like these, and who needs them?

Invisible Men

Still, the vehemence of this propaganda war between Moscow and Peking is a puzzle. Even in Peking, where courtesy is regarded as a virtue, it was not possible to get access to the men who were directing or writing the mystifying clarifications of Chinese policy.

In this field, the West is particularly different from the East. President Nixon has shown a willingness to change and even forget his old policies and concentrate on the future, but the Communists in Peking and Moscow can't leave the past alone.

They are even arguing with one another now about the Soviet Union's role in the war against Japan, as if this were somehow important to the vast common problems and interests they have in organizing a peaceful world. It is no good even to ask for an explanation of this. People who forget the past, I was told, in an old cliché out of the West, will be condemned to relive it. It's enough to make London look even better than usual, especially since the sun is shining.

Letters

Iceland's Warmth

Anyone who has Icelandic friends, anyone who has ever visited that country and been overwhelmed by their unreserved hospitality and warmth of welcome, will want to rise up and repudiate the rather snide comments contained in the Aug. 25 AF article on conditions on the American base in Iceland.

Iceland may well be a disaster area for those who feel uneasy too far out of range of a jukebox or a brothel. But for those who like adventurous, spectacular and spacious scenery, unpopulated air and lakes, hiking, climbing,

fishing and watching the summer sun set at midnight, it's something very special. Winter is certainly tough and unrelenting, which keeps Icelanders fairly preoccupied with the battle for survival in an unforgiving climate. Life on a well-equipped military base, though, must be pretty well insulated against local climatic conditions and it's probably more practical to stick close to the camp movies and clubs than struggle round Reykjavik in a howling gale and torrential rain looking for nonexistent night life.

RONA DOBSON.

The Austrian Treaty

Berlin's Ancestor

By Don Cook

BERLIN—The central fact of the new four-power agreement on Berlin is that the Western Allies have managed to extract concessions and arrangements from the Soviet Union to improve the future outlook for the city which seemed almost impossible to hope for when the negotiation opened nearly 18 months ago.

How has this become possible? To explain at least in part, this is a good moment to tell the story behind the story of an earlier similar success for U.S. diplomacy, 16 years ago—the Austrian State Treaty.

Like Berlin, the Austrian question had been a matter of interminable East-West wrangling and cold war power plays. There had been well over 100 meetings of the Big Four high commissioners in Vienna on an Austrian treaty draft, but on almost every article but the preamble it had been a three-year story of stalemate.

Then, suddenly, in March of 1955, the Kremlin declared that the time was now ripe for a settlement of the Austrian question. The reason for the sudden switch, apparently, was that the Russians, with Nikita Khrushchev beginning his ascent to full power, had wanted a Big Four summit conference. But U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles balked at the whole idea of a summit and had made an Austrian treaty a precondition of such a meeting.

Today, the Russians badly want a European security conference, and the NATO powers have made a Berlin agreement a precondition.

Dulles Surprised

In any case, when the Russians made their move on Austria in 1955, Dulles was caught completely by surprise. Not that he was displeased with the prospects of a breakthrough on the Austrian treaty, but he still did not take to summitry and he simply never expected, in the cold war atmosphere of the time, that the Russians would give up a key position in Europe.

I was dispatched to Vienna to cover the final stages of the treaty negotiation. Naturally, I arranged as first port of call to see the American high commissioner, the capable, soft-spoken, tough-minded professional negotiator, Llewellyn E. Thompson. Naturally the most cautious of diplomats, I found Thompson in an unusually discursive mood.

He was lounging comfortably in a swivel chair at his desk in the big ambassadorial office in the old Hapsburg military academy where the American Embassy is now housed, with his feet propped on an open desk drawer. I took a chair and said, as an opener, "Well, where do we go from here?"

Thompson smiled with an expression of amused satisfaction, and said:

"They seem to be shell-shocked in Washington and I haven't had any instructions so far at all. Instead, I've cabled Dulles and proposed that he let me handle it."

He swung his feet down and pulled open the big file drawer in his desk and pointed to it.

"You see that," he said. "There is every variety we've taken on every article of the Austrian treaty in the last three years. If I understand the Soviets correctly, when they make a strategic decision like this to go ahead and conclude a treaty, then they are ready to move and will not hold things up over tactical details. So I'm going back in and ask for everything we've asked for for the last three years."

Thompson added, somewhat blithely, "I'm not going to have the Austrians called with a bad treaty simply because they are now in a hurry when they can see light at the end of the tunnel."

The next three weeks were a rough time for Thompson, as he fought his own little diplomatic cold war with the Russians, watched by nervous allies and indignant Austrians and, in the end, even with growing unease in Washington that he might be demanding too many Soviet concessions. Meanwhile, the Austrian press was beating Thompson and the Americans, blaming Dulles for trying to prolong the cold war and being afraid to see American troops withdrawn from Austria. But Thompson kept his cool and stuck to his course.

One disputed treaty article after another, the Russians began to move. Two-way concessions, of course, helped move things along, but on fundamentals most of the conceding was one way. In the end, there were two or three central sticking points and Thompson flew to Paris to meet with Dulles, who was there on a policy-making trip, to get final instructions.

A key demand of the Russians was that they be given the right

to extradite former Soviet citizens and "war criminals" from Austria on demand after the treaty came into force. The Austrians were ready to give the inhuman privilege to the Kremlin, and the other Western powers were by now so nervous that they did not want to risk a last-minute deadlock.

At the meeting in Paris, Dulles went around the table and the State Department advisers were unanimously but reluctantly conceding. At the end, Thompson spoke. He told Dulles that he considered the Russian demand to be morally indefensible and that it would be equally immoral for the United States to accept. He said quietly but firmly that he believed the Russians would concede and he asked for instructions to go back to Vienna and stand firm.

Position Approved

Dulles brooded and doodled on the pad of yellow foolscap paper which he always kept in front of him, and finally gave the grunting assent—"Well, if you think so, all right." Probably Thompson's appeal to Dulles' sense of morality was the decisive point. He told Dulles that he considered the Russian demand to be morally indefensible and that it would be equally immoral for the United States to accept. He said quietly but firmly that he believed the Russians would concede and he asked for instructions to go back to Vienna and stand firm.

When they reached the disputed article, Thompson quickly but forcefully informed his Russian opposite that the United States had reviewed it carefully and insisted that it be dropped from the treaty. The Soviet high commissioner shuffled his papers and then looked up and said at most matter-of-factly, "The Soviet government is disposed to accept the position of the United States."

Thompson later recounted that "I took all of my diplomatic training not to show the immense relief which I felt, so I hastily shuffled my papers and thanked the Russians and suggested we move on to the next article under consideration."

The Thompson lesson and the Thompson thesis—that when the Russians have reached a strategic decision they do not let tactical details impede getting what they want—was certainly strong borne in on the Americans who negotiated the Berlin agreement. This was why a seemingly weak Allied hand could instead be turned into a strong one. The Russians wanted an agreement and they were willing to pay price.

Tough Demands

A year ago, Soviet Ambassador Pyotr Abramov told West Berlin Mayor Klaus Scholtens that there could be no activity in West Berlin, that there could be no more parliamentary meetings of any kind, and implied that even the West Berlin hospitals could no longer be administered by the Bonn Ministry of Health.

But today the Allies have an agreement in which the Russian recognize the right of Bonn parliamentary committees to meet in Berlin and places no restrictions on the kind of any kind of Berlin's political life. They have an agreement which is clear going to speed up and simplify road and rail traffic between West Berlin and West Germany and they have Russian acceptance of responsibility for "unimpeded" access to the city. West Berliners will carry West German passports and the city will now settle down to a normal life without harassment.

Of course, the Berlin Wall still stands—but it is built on Berlin territory and there's much that the toughest negotiators could ever do about it. But they can again keep up most in mind the basic line of both Austria and Berlin, where the Russians want something impossible suddenly becomes possible.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



South's Schools Calm

Integration Tide —'Too Late Now'

By James T. Wooten

ATLANTA (NYT)—Most Southern children went back to school last week, an event traditionally accompanied by blue protest, frequent disruption and occasional violence. This year, however, there was, relatively speaking, a notable lack of violence, even in districts where children rode buses out of their neighborhoods. Many of those who have watched the most tense scenes and go through the usual routine of being turned away and then finally allowed in.

There is a premature judgment, of course. There were a few exceptions to the rule of peace and quiet. A bomb exploded in a vacant school in Columbus, Ga.; a boy shot a teacher in West Palm Beach, Fla.; angry parents took a few children to the wrong schools near Birmingham, Ala.; black youngsters and white adults scuffled in Wilmington, N.C., and there were some arrests in Austin, Texas.

Moreover, several districts where there are signs of resistance have not yet opened their doors, including Orlando and Jacksonville, Fla.; Nashville, Tenn.; Jackson, Miss.; and Mobile, Ala.

Meanwhile, in the North, where most schools have not yet opened their doors for the fall term, there were some indications of mounting resistance to desegregation by busing. In Oakland, Mich., for example, 10 buses scheduled for use in a desegregation plan were ripped apart by a dynamite blast.

Antibusing groups were also making last-ditch and generally unsuccessful efforts through the courts. The Supreme Court rejected 11th-hour appeals from antibusing groups attempting to stay plans in Texas, San Francisco and Nashville.

Justice Warren E. Burger refused to grant a stay of a desegregation plan for Winston-Salem, N.C. However, in a 10-page opinion, something rare in a denial of a stay, the Chief Justice said that he is persuaded there has been a broad misinterpretation of the court's decisions on busing and busing.

He said that judges in lower courts were not reading the Supreme Court correctly if they were ordering the busing of children in belief that the Court required racial balance in every school.

Fact of Southern Life

Still, the fact remains that wholesale integration, including as achieved by massive busing, is now a fact of Southern life. Because it is, the days of stands in schoolhouse doors, of riot troops and venomous whites eyeing each other at the entrances of some schoolyard, are probably just about over.

Gov. George C. Wallace was speaking to his State legislature in Montgomery, Ala., in softer tones. He asked for antibusing law that would give every Alabama parent a legal right to resist the assignment of children to any school on the basis of race. "I believe every child in the state should go to school of his choice, whether he be black or white," he said.

But at week's end, Governor Wallace seemed about to up ante again. A group of state legislators told the Montgomery Board of Education that the Governor was preparing for showdown over desegregation this week. He plans to use troops, they said, to transport seven white girls from a predominantly black elementary school to which they had assigned under a plan approved by a Federal court—to a predominantly white school considerably farther from their homes. The action would be taken at the request of the girls' parents. And Governor Wallace himself said, "When any school is closed, everything is quiet, he's talking about student safety."

Voices Are Muted

Elsewhere in the South, however, most of the official voices seemed muted.

In Mississippi, Gov. John Bell Williams, who up until this has been almost strident in his denunciations of integrated schools, spoke not a word on the subject as the kids in late, black and white, went back to school.

Down in Florida, in a summer commencement address, Gov. Lawton Chiles asked University of Florida graduates to go home and promote tranquillity in their communities, and he urged all of his state to accept the law and the Court's directives, if they included busing.

In the other Southern states, problems with school desegregation seemed so minimal that the governors did not feel called to say anything at all—except here in Georgia where Jimmy Carter, touted nationally as one of the "new breed" of politicians, urged parents to make their antibusing message known in the hope that the Federal judiciary will listen to the vox populi.

Burger's Weighty Words

What may have been the most important event of the week—perhaps the most hopeful for opponents of integration—was the words of Chief Justice Burger in his refusal to grant a stay to Winston-Salem. More than a few schools are above the Mason-Dixon line breathing a sigh of relief in hope that the Chief Justice's counsel may save them from more shock of big busing.

But in the South, most educators and political leaders are Mr. Burger's words will have little to do with public opinion's tomorrow. "It's too late now," said William Self, superintendent of the Charlotte, N.C., schools. "We've already made our orders."

There have been and no doubt will be major problems, as expected to conform to the Court's directives and, as a result, bring about startling changes in the racial structure of the systems.

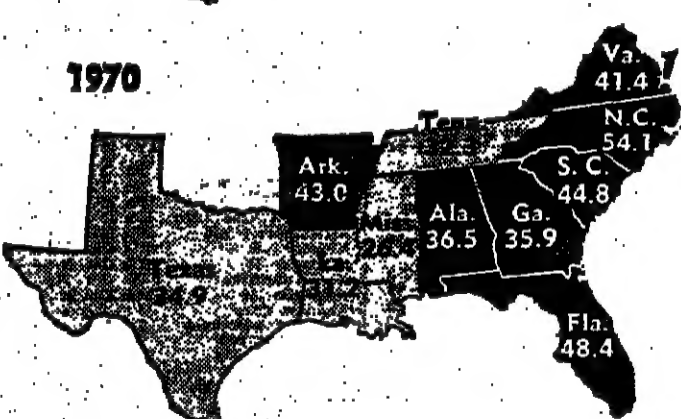
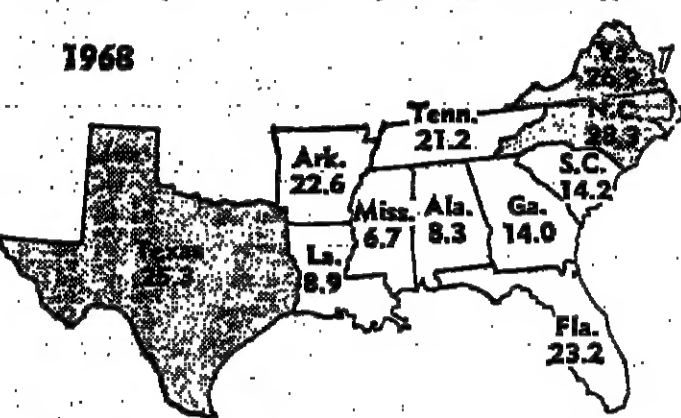
It may be, however, that from a quantitative perspective, South has already reached or will reach this year the mean level of integration possible in an area once so ritualistically committed to racial segregation.

The only way the South could go further with integration would be through new and massive busing. And that now seems unlikely with the antibusing forces given new strength by the words of Chief Justice Burger and President Nixon.

School integration has made rapid progress in the South in the last two years...

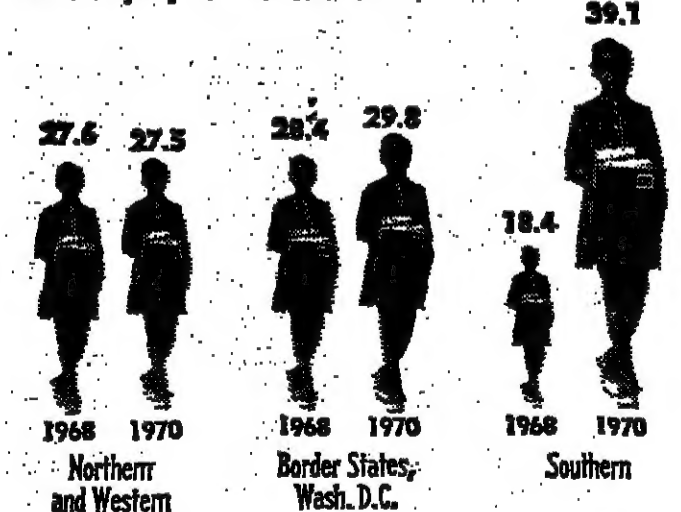
Percentage of blacks in schools which have a majority of white students

Below 25% 25 to 35% Above 35%



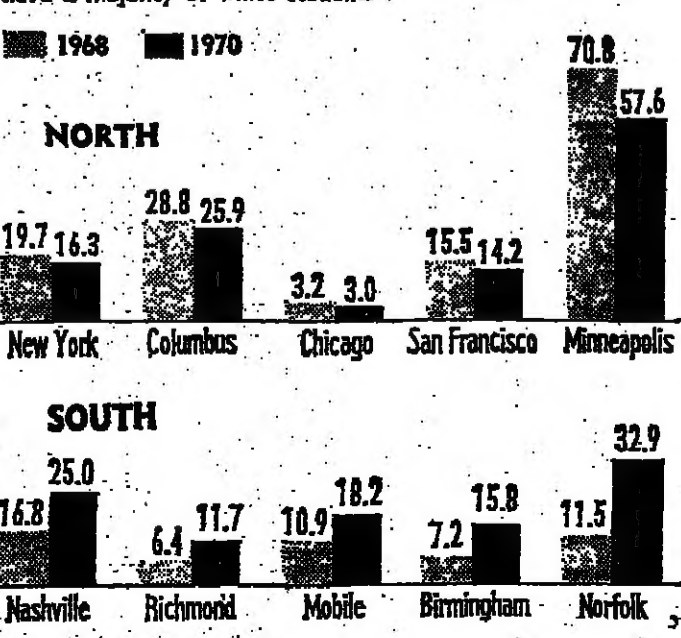
But has remained virtually unchanged in the rest of the country.

Percentage of blacks in schools which have a majority of white students



In some large cities, the school pattern is this: Declining segregation in the South, growing segregation in the North.

Percentage of blacks in schools which have a majority of white students



What Happens After the 90 Days?

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The government and a host of distinguished grandstand quarterbacks were fully engaged last week in the process of devising a means of holding back wages and prices when the present freeze ends in mid-November.

It could not yet be called a "debate." The government had not put forward a concrete proposal for "phase two" that could provide substance for a debate. In fact, last Thursday President Nixon postponed a meeting with labor and management scheduled for Sept. 21 because a proposal was not yet ready. But ideas were beginning to circulate, particularly as a result of hearings conducted by the Congressional Joint Economic Committee.

In the background was another grim inflation report. The Wholesale Price Index for August, with nearly all the data collected before the freeze—rose strongly again in both industrial and food components.

The key index of industrial wholesale prices rose five-tenths of one percent, both before and after adjustment for normal seasonal variation. Farm and food prices fell in August but much less than usual for the month. The result was a rise of 1.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, in this volatile portion of the index. The over-all wholesale price index was up seven-tenths of one percent, seasonally adjusted, the largest rise in six months.

Jobless Increase

In addition, though it was not directly related to the inflation issue, unemployment for August increased from 5.8 to 6.1 percent of the labor force, indicating no pre-freeze progress on that front, either.

As for the post-freeze program, there was general agreement—though the government had not yet made a formal announcement—that the freeze could not just be allowed to end with nothing to replace it. Yet the experiences in this and other countries have not been heartening regarding efforts to control for long the upward thrust of wages and prices by either compulsory or voluntary means.

One factor was working in favor of success. This is not a time of "excess demand" with massive buying pressures pulling up prices and threatening shortages. The classic pressures, on the contrary, are working toward lower or at least stable prices and wages. This should help.

Nevertheless, there were a number of fundamental questions that would have to be answered, such as:

Should the freeze be followed by a full-scale program of wage-price control, with the issuance of daily regulations on everything from the price of pickles to the wages of household servants?

The answer was an almost universal "no." No witness before Congress favored it. The President has long been appalled by the idea. Herbert Stein, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers and chairman of the task force that is planning for the new program, said that this was one alternative that the government "devoutly hopes" can be avoided. Full-fledged controls require a small army of bureaucrats and, even worse, it is argued, tend to erode the essential flexibility of the pricing system as a guide to more efficient production and allocation of labor. Controls halt the free market in its tracks.

Should the successor pro-

Wage-Price Freeze



"WE'LL CERTAINLY HAVE TO GIVE THIS SOME THOUGHT"

gram have any compulsory elements in it at all? Here there appeared to be emerging a surprising, if perhaps tentative, agreement that such authority should exist. Arthur M. Okun and Gardner Ackley, two former chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers under the Democrats, both said there should be some kind of backup, statutory authority to halt or roll back specific price and wage increases, presumably mainly those of major practical or symbolic importance for the economy.

Maurice H. Stans, the Secretary of Commerce, reported that a group of top businessmen felt that way, and he agreed. Elsewhere in the government, officials seemed to be leaning that way. There was not much elaboration of the point. But evidently the feeling was that purely voluntary standards were likely to be violated and that the rollback club would make compliance much more likely.

Should there be "guidelines" for appropriate wage and price behavior, backed up with occasional use of the rollback power?

Mr. Okun was convinced there should be and he proposed a set of guidelines which would permit wage increases of a little more than 5 percent in the first year after the freeze and industrial price increase of 1 or 2 percent on the average.

Mr. Ackley was not certain but thought the idea had great merit. Paul W. McCracken, Mr. Nixon's chairman of the council, said the idea had "attractions" but he is known to feel that there are great difficulties in promulgating acceptable guidelines or standards.

In the absence of such guidelines, those in charge of the new program presumably would simply select what they regarded as important and "flagrant" cases for investigation and possible rollback.

Should only prices and wages be covered, or should the program also include profits?

Here there was some disagreement. George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, has long held that profits should be included. Controlling profits directly is extremely difficult, but most additional profits can be taxed away through an "excess profits tax" which was used both in World War II and the Korean War.

Mr. Stans and Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson both indicated that profits might have to be covered in some way. But Mr. Ackley and Mr. Okun—the liberals—were, ironically, firmly opposed to inclusion of profits. Mr. Ackley said an excess profits tax was "a lousy tax"—encouraging all sorts of corporate waste and inefficiency to keep profits down. Mr. Okun agreed. He said the tax would "encourage wasteful advertising, expense-ac-

count living and overfull employment of shrewd accountants." Authoritative White House officials disclosed at the end of last week that the President was firmly opposed to an excess profits tax. This was done to dispel rumors set off by the Hodgson and Stans comments, though neither man had explicitly backed the idea.

The President was said to regard such an impost as a poor form of taxation that would be "counterproductive" in efforts to achieve greater business efficiency.

How would a new, largely noncompulsory program be administered?

There was as yet no consensus. Mr. Meany was reported to favor a tripartite board with representatives from labor, business and the public. Mr. Ackley supported the idea of a board, but one made up of impartial distinguished private citizens only, appointed by the President but largely independent of White House influence.

Another possibility was administration by a government agency, as the Council of Economic Advisers used to police the Kennedy-Johnson guidelines.

What is the role of Congress?

At first, it may be very little on the wage-price section of the program, though Congress will have a decisive voice later. The present authority, under which the President imposed the freeze, runs out April 30. If there is to be any compulsory element in the new program, the law—as is, or

amended under great pressure from various groups—will have to be extended. Meanwhile, there may be more hearings.

Consent Needed

In the end, however, the prospects of any post-freeze effort are likely to depend upon the degree of cooperation of the public and, possibly above all, of organized labor.

Mr. Ackley, stating that a program can work only with the "consent," even if grudgingly given, of those involved, told Congress:

"In my view this consent can only be forthcoming through a widespread participation by all groups in our society—and particularly by the organizations of labor and business—in a process of recognizing quite explicitly the need for the program, in determining the broad features of its initial design, and, thereafter, its modification and redesign."

President Nixon said much the same thing. He told an audience of dairy farmers that the "one great ingredient" in determining success or failure of his program "is the spirit of the American people." He said "nothing worthwhile can be won except through sacrifice and self-reliance, through discipline and pride."

Thus the biggest issue may simply be whether Americans are now ready to try being cooperative instead of combative. If they remain combative—not to say selfish—the chances of averting a resumption of inflation will not be very bright.

Once Again the Arabs Try To Glue Together a Union

CAIRO (NYT)—The phoenix of Arab unity re-emerged last week, somewhat cautiously, in the Federation of Arab Republics—loosely linking Egypt, Syria and Libya in a union aimed primarily against Israel, and devoid of the grand illusions of earlier unity efforts.

Recent Arab history is littered with unsuccessful federations and unions—Egypt and Syria, Egypt and Yemen, Jordan and Iraq, all in 1958; Egypt, Syria and Iraq in 1963; Egypt and Iraq in a Presidential Council in 1964. The Egypt-Syria union of 1958 was the most ambitious endeavor but it broke apart in 1961, largely because it ignored national sensitivities and proclaimed union as "one state, one flag, one army, one people." The greatly outnumbered Syrians rebelled against an inevitable tendency for Gamal Abdel Nasser and his fellow Egyptians to dominate the union.

Avoiding Previous Pitfalls

The new federation seeks to avoid this pitfall. Each of the three countries whose populations voted last Thursday to join—and the Sudan which will join next year—retains its own sovereignty, seat in the United Nations, army and currency.

The federation will be headed by a council of the presidents, with unanimous voting required for action on critical issues such as a declaration of war. It will also have a federal assembly, court and ministers and a joint military command empowered to shift troops from one country to another, a crucial factor in quelling such crises as the recent rebellion in the Sudan. The federation's capital will be in Cairo and Egyptian President Anwar el Sadat is widely expected to become the first chairman of the council of presidents.

But perhaps the federation will provide a more important platform for Libya's ambitious young Col. Moammar Qadhafi, who is expected to take his turn in the chairman's seat in a few more years.

Eurobonds**Dutch Invite Non-Residents To Buy Euroguilder Bonds**

By William Ellington

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Netherlands has acted to encourage non-residents to buy Euroguilder bonds rather than domestic ones through introduction of a special market for bond purchases. The Dutch National Bank said in The Hague.

Although details were not immediately available, sources in Amsterdam said Dutch authorities would require non-residents to buy domestic bonds only with the proceeds from domestic bond sales by non-residents, in effect shielding the domestic capital market from further inflows of foreign funds. Euroguilder bonds, which by definition are placed with non-residents, will not be included, sources said.

Such regulation would give a boost to Euroguilder underwriting activity, which already shows signs of revival. This week, Slavenburg's Bank said it would offer 15-year bonds totaling 30 million guilders and bearing 8 percent interest. Nederlands Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken N.V. plans a 60 million-guilder issue, due 1986, with an 8 percent coupon. The two issues follow a recent 80 million-guilder, seven-year offering by New Zealand.

The Republic of South Africa is also planning to offer Euroguilder bonds. The 7-year, 80 million-guilder issue is expected to bear 7.5 percent interest and be priced at 99.25.

Underwriting activity in Eurobonds has also revived. Commerzbank is managing a 100 million-mark, 15-year issue for Fretstone Tire and Rubber Co. with an 8 percent coupon. The issue

will be priced shortly before the Sept. 21 offering date.

Dresdner Bank is planning another 15-year issue for Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Sources believe the issue will carry an 8 percent coupon and be priced at par.

In Switzerland, underwriting activity has been unprecedented, if private placements mostly with non-residents are included. Some Swiss bankers estimate that the volume in the past three months might exceed all Eurobond issues by a wide margin. However, the Swiss National Bank has excluded the reason for this is that the Swiss National Bank wants recent large capital inflows to be "locked" into medium and long-term commitments, a Swiss dealer says.

Investment bankers say the outlook for underwriting in Eurodollars is bleak as long as currencies are floating and the dollar is likely to depreciate significantly in relation to other currencies. But some bankers still consider the odds favorable for a quick realignment rather than a long period of floating, despite pessimistic pronouncements by politicians and central bankers.

"I think all parties will negotiate until a solution is agreed," a Zurich banker says.

But even if a realignment of currencies settles some observers believe the exchange controls implemented during the dollar crisis will remain. "Exchange controls will make business much more difficult and there were already signs that the secondary market was suffering

Economic Indicators**WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
Aug. 29		Aug. 22	Aug. 30
Commodity Index.....	108.1	108.1	110.5
*Currency in circ.....	\$58,772,000	\$58,772,000	\$54,672,000
*Total loans.....	\$84,772,000	\$84,672,000	\$81,238,000
Steel prod (thou).....	1,533,000	1,533,000	1,433,749
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	9,612,000	9,606,000	9,586,000
Freight car loadings.....	514,252	508,621	553,532
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	33,001,000	33,207,000	31,614,000
Business failures.....	187	203	221

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1970
Employed.....	78,476,000	78,961,000	78,387,000
Unemployed.....	5,490,000	5,217,000	4,665,000
Industrial production.....	167.3	166.3	169.0
*Personal income.....	\$847,400,000	\$841,400,000	\$799,760,000
*Money supply.....	\$223,900,000	\$221,100,000	\$209,200,000
Consumer Price Index.....	120.8	120.3	115.7
Construction contracts.....	141	121	110
*Mfrs. inventories.....	\$99,525,000	\$99,524,000	\$97,635,000
*Exports.....	\$3,782,600	\$3,543,100	\$3,695,000
*Imports.....	\$3,987,600	\$3,757,500	\$3,666,700

*000 unless indicated by revision by source.

Commodity Index based on 1957=100 and the consumer price index based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census. The Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

because of lack of profitability of trading houses," a Geneva banker observes.

Among new issues priced this week were a 50 million-French franc semiprivate placement of Uguine Kuhlman at 98.5 bearing 8 percent over seven years and an 80 million-mark, 15-year issue

of Johannesburg, South Africa, at 98.25 bearing 8 percent.

The Brussels Bondtrade Index for long-term Eurodollar bonds declined 0.19 in the week to 87.52 at noon Friday while the convertible index rose 0.68 to 110.41 in the period. Dealers said trading was subdued all week.

Sweeping Fiscal Policies Initiated by Washington Add Imponderables to Assessing Economic View

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT)—Occasionally, the advent of Labor Day increases anxiety over the business and economic outlook for the final segment of the year. The current year, surely, is no exception, but the uncertainties have been heightened by the sweeping new economic policies suddenly initiated by Washington three weeks ago.

Among the many imponderables in the picture right now are these questions:

• Will the three-month freeze on prices and wages be extended when the 90-day freeze runs out in mid-November? Or will it be replaced by some new mechanism with statutory teeth for controlling the inflationary spiral?

• How will Congress react to the President's expenditure proposals and tax incentives for business when it considers the program at its resumed session next week?

• Will consumers exhibit new confidence and expand their buying—increasing sales, production and, ultimately, the number of jobs the administration fervently hopes?

• Will corporate earnings eventually be brought under ceilings through the imposition of an "excess profits" tax to assuage critics, particularly labor leaders, who feel the Nixon economic plan is weighted heavily in favor of business rather than the public?

• Can the United States regain its competitive edge in world trade as a result of the 10 percent import surcharge and the realignment of currency values

that is now under way? Or will that program induce retaliatory measures abroad creating worldwide protectionism and inhibiting international trade?

It is much too early to get a meaningful answer to any of those provocative questions—and much too soon to discern many positive effects from the administration's daring economic initiatives on the domestic front. However, the psychological impact

has been immediate, shocking and substantial, while reactions to the foreign aspects of the Nixon program have already been rather dramatic and concrete.

Much of the initial psychological reactions and resistance to the domestic aspects of the program have begun to wane and a wait-and-see attitude is taking shape in business, labor and economic circles.

This was clearly reflected in

the performance of the securities markets this week, where some of the bloom has already begun to fade. Both the stock and bond markets settled back into more familiar, slower-paced patterns after two weeks of hectic activity and sharp price gains. The markets did, however, end the week on a strong note last Friday. A strong rally in last week's final session moved the stock market from a moderate loss to a slight net gain for the week in greatly reduced trading.

One prominent factor in the late rally was the assurance from a White House source that President Nixon had no intention of proposing or supporting an excess profits tax on business despite recommendations that such a tax be considered by some labor leaders, Democratic congressmen and even some members of his cabinet.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange slipped to 57 million shares for the pre-holiday week from 76 million the week before and 105.3 million two weeks ago.

All the leading stock averages moved to slight gains, with the Dow Jones industrial index up 4.60 points to 912.75; the New York Times combined average rising 4.90 to 562.90; the Standard & Poor's combined gaining 0.21 to 100.68; and the stock exchange composite ahead by 0.14 to 55.63.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT)—Advances outnumbered declines by a small margin last week on the American Stock Exchange and on the over-the-counter market as the trading pace decreased sharply.

The forthcoming three-day Labor Day weekend was blamed for the slump in volume and from keeping investors from aggressive buying. Many investors and traders started their holiday early in the week.

Prices in both markets eased during the first two days of the week and then made slight advances on Wednesday and Thursday. Quotations moved slightly higher in active trading on Friday.

One broker termed the weakness early in the week "a consolidation movement to offset the earlier exuberance over President Nixon's new economic policy disclosed on Aug. 15."

Helping to spur the later advance was the news on Thursday that the Bank of England had cut its discount rate to 5 percent from 6 percent. Some analysts noted that the move may encourage the banks here to reduce their prime rate.

Slightly improved tone of the market was reflected in the exchange price index, which finished on Friday at 25.51, up 0.54 point from the end of the preceding week. Turnover on the exchange dropped to 15,623,020 shares from 17,388,670 shares in the previous week.

The over-the-counter market also showed a small improvement. The Nasdaq industrial price index rose 1.50 points to 111.57. Among the counter movers, Texaco rose 5, Winston Mills and Barclay Industries each added 3 while the Chemco Corp. and the Westchester Corp. each tacked on 1 1/2 points.

To Our Readers

Markets in the United States and Canada will be closed today, Monday, for the Labor Day holiday.

Over-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net	High	Low	Last	Net
Amex	912.75	912.75	+0.54	Amex	912.75	912.75	+0.54	Amex	912.75	912.75	+0.54	Amex	912.75	912.75	+0.54
NYSE	100.68	100.68	+0.21	NYSE	100.68	100.68	+0.21	NYSE	100.68	100.68	+0.21	NYSE	100.68	100.68	+0.21
OTC	111.57	111.57	+1.50	OTC	111.57	111.57	+1.50	OTC	111.57	111.57	+1.50	OTC	111.57	111.57	+1.50
Amex	912.75	912.75	+0.54	Amex	912.75	912.75	+0.54	Amex	912.75	912.75	+0.54	Amex	912.75	912.75	+0.54
NYSE	100.68	100.68	+0.21	NYSE	100.68	100.68	+0.21	NYSE	100.68	100.68	+0.21	NYSE	100.68	100.68	+0.21
OTC	111.57	111.57	+1.50	OTC	111.57	111.57	+1.50	OTC	111.57	111.57	+1.50	OTC	111.57	111.57	+1.50

[illegible]

MANHATTAN	20	30%	Long Island City	27%	28%	SS&SB Boston	42	42%
Metropolitan	50%	51	Melrose N Hk Pitt	30%	30%	Trust Co. N.Y.	74%	15%
Knights Bank	40%	40	Mitche Bk NY	67	70	Univ. City	42	60
First Citn	23%	23	Nat City Bk Chic	59%	60%	U.S. Trust N.Y.	54	54%
Metropolitan	38%	40%	N Com Bk Albany	43%	43	Valley Natl	31	23
Chicago Op.	68%	70	Nat Com Bk Bkth	35%	35%	Virginia NBKR	25%	20%

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Observer

No Hard Feelings

By Russell Baker

IF you ask a man who works for you whether he has been stealing your mail, and he says no, and you say, nevertheless he will have to take a lie-detector test, there is a good likelihood that you are going to hurt his feelings.



Baker

This is the position the State Department has assumed in letting a number of its officers be thrown to the lie-detector in an FBI investigation to find who leaked some classified information to the newspapers, and one of the men interrogated while wired to the polygraph writes that his feelings were very hurt indeed. An excerpt from his letter follows:

"I had just left a joint all-agency briefing on the Bulwain problem, where we had had an excellent tour d'horizon of the entire Afro-Asian situation presented by the deputy to the assistant director when I was summoned to the office of the Assistant Secretary for Suppression of Leaks, Dam Bursis and Periodic Oodgins."

"I knew at once what to expect. For days word had been fermenting on the diplomatic grapevine about the leak of the highly-classified memo for the forthcoming state dinner the President was planning for the Abu of Upper Bissauia."

Israel Skiing Plans

TEL AVIV, Sept. 5 (AP)—Israel's first ski lift will soon be in operation on Mount Hermon in the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. A year-round cable car will carry skiers to the snow level at 6,000 feet.

provision justifying military response.

"At the same time, I realized that, as one of the experts who had access to the menu, I would be interrogated about the leak."

"The Assistant Secretary was direct in his inquiry, and I was equally to the point. 'Mr. Secretary,' I stated, 'you have my word as a gentleman that I had nothing to do with the leak.'"

"In that case," he said, "you won't mind telling it to the lie-detector."

"You may imagine my astonishment. I objected, in an extremely well-bred way of course, that I considered it beneath the department's dignity to refuse to accept the word of one of its officers who was regularly entrusted with the most sensitive tasks."

"The Assistant Secretary explained in a most diplomatic manner that while the department trusted me implicitly, it thought I might be lying."

"I said that I regarded his response as insulting."

"He urged me not to be insulted. After I had been in diplomacy a little longer, he said, I would realize that the department thought that everybody whom it trusted implicitly might be lying."

"I became extremely angry and made remarks which will doubtless be leaked to the Under Secretary for Promotions next time my future is discussed. I said I would be willing to take a lie-detector test if the Secretary and the President would agree to be wired to lie-detectors during their next news conferences."

"Quit stalling," the Assistant Secretary snarled, "and come clean! You're the guy who leaked the gray, aren't you?"

"That, as he knew it would, left me no alternative. I was tied to the machine, which probed me and notified the police that I wasn't lying this time."

"No hard feelings," everybody said as I was sent away."

The envelope in which the above letter arrived also contained the classified itinerary for the forthcoming American visit of Gen. When Theodor, the vice-president of the Kingdom of South Yemen, who, it appears, will spend most of his time conferring with Mafia leaders about techniques for increasing revenue from fixed horse races.

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 (NYT)—In this land of dancing bears, expert gymnasts and champion weightlifters, ordinary Russians came by the thousands for a final Western-style fling at the international carnival in Gorky Park last week.

Young people lined up for hundreds of yards, and some waited three and one-half hours, for just one brief joyride on a whirling blue West German roller coaster, Jetstar 2, and came off wobbly-legged but happy.

Other throngs jammed the banks of the Moscow River, bursting into laughter or exclamations of fear and surprise, as the roller-coaster cars rocketed around turns and the screams of joy-riders filled the air.

The rock beat thumped loudly from speakers overhead. But there were no long hair, beards, jeans, miniskirts or hot pants, no garish costumes. Only a handful of women wore slacks, with none in shorts. Even sunglasses were a rarity.

"It's terrible," murmured a mother holding a small boy.

"Feel Like a Bird," said Sasha Pavlushin, a smiling, well-dressed 20-year-old Muscovite whose curly blond hair and clean-cut face could have come straight out of Middle America. "When you hit the steep part, it's like free falling without a parachute, you feel like a bird."

In three weeks, Soviet officials estimate that more than two million people streamed through more than 60 exhibits from 10 Western countries, including Italian go-carts, American bowling alleys and pinball machines, West German bumper cars and scores of other carousels and merry-go-rounds, from England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden.

Although circuses have always been popular in Russia and Gorky Park has its own ferris wheel and a few joy rides, Soviet officials say there has never been anything like the sprawling, Coney Island-style "Attraktion 71," as the Soviet Ministry of Culture named its international carnival.

The show reflects increased Russian leisure and official interest in increasing recreation facilities, officials said.

"This is the first and biggest and best we have ever had," said



RUSSIAN ROLLETTE—Soviet soldiers on roller coaster.

George M. Bolshakov, head of information for the carnival. So enthusiastic were Soviet officials that Tass, the Soviet press agency, announced that the ministry had purchased most of the exhibits, estimated privately by officials to cost about \$3 million.

added, "The youngsters went for anything that was modern."

For pollution-conscious Americans another surprise, typical of Moscow, was the cleanliness of the park. Despite the huge crowds, there was almost no litter. And in the long lines there was almost no pushing and shoving, no children darting ahead.

Avoiding the Bump

The crowds were patient and polite. Even when the Russians drove the bumper cars, they avoided the crashes that so delight American children. But the Russians, like Americans, ignored the instructions over the loudspeakers to fasten their safety belts.

They patiently endured seemingly endless lines for a quick burst of fun. Most of the Russians seemed dressed more for a funeral than a carnival. Dark, somber, conservative suits, even worn without ties, were everywhere. The matrons were in plain cotton dresses and youngsters in modest garb.

However subdued the crowds, there was no mistaking their enthusiasm for the foreign amusements.

"I like the Italian go-carts the best," confided a moustached army officer, and he raced off to keep up with friends headed for that pavilion. Six jockey teenagers, as they left the roller coaster, asked a foreigner which country had invented the roller coaster.

Misha Orepnikov, a leather-jacketed seventh grader who had relished a ride in the bumper cars, pronounced them his favorite.

"That's the best because you can drive them yourself," he said. His younger brother, Vitya, was less positive. "I didn't get to drive," he explained.

At the two bowling alleys set up by the Brunswick Corporation, Miss Rebalina, a Russian, knocked down eight pins with her first ball. Most ordinary Russians had to settle for a tour of the alleys but a few official delegations got to bowl.

"They're all fascinated with the automatic pin-setter," said Arthur K. Serbo, a Brunswick spokesman. Tass reported that the Soviet Union had decided to buy the two alleys. Those and other exhibitions will go on tour in other Soviet cities now that Attraktion 71 has closed its run in Moscow.

Third Place Winner PEOPLE: Had Veteran Co-Pilot

Wilma Piccard, an American, won the 43rd annual international hot air balloon race Saturday at Columbus, Ohio, under the hare-and-hounds format. Mrs. Piccard won the event by coming within 118 yards of the lead balloon. Under the hare-and-hounds rules, the winner is determined by the closest landing to the spot where the "hare" balloon set down after one hour of flight. Second was Mrs. Piccard's husband, Don, at 250 yards, and third was Dennis Floden, of the United States. Floden's balloon was co-piloted by 78-year-old Charles Dolfus of Paris, considered the father of balloon racing. And well he might be. Dolfus has been flying balloons (he made his first ascent Oct. 29, 1911, and 580 since) and dirigibles since he was 18. A friend of Orville Wright, whom he knew in Dayton, Dolfus was the first Frenchman to make a round-trip transatlantic air trip (1932). He probably is the dean of air passengers, too: he flew as a commercial passenger from Paris to Brussels in 1930.



Aeronaut Charles Dolfus, on way to Columbus race.

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and her consort, Prince Bernhard, left Indonesia for home yesterday at the end of what the queen herself called a "magnificent" 10-day state visit. President Suharto and his wife, Foreign Minister Adam Malik, other officials and about 1,000 persons at the Kemajayan International Airport at Djakarta saw off the royal couple. Saturday night, Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard gave a formal farewell dinner. Speaking to newsmen Saturday Queen Juliana said: "I would like to express how thankful we are to President Suharto and Madame Tien Suharto for the most cordial and warm hospitality given us and also to everyone who has been actively preparing for this visit. The way we were met and welcomed by the Indonesian people was fantastic and we have never known or met this kind of reception anywhere else in our foreign trips," said Prince Bernhard. Queen Juliana was the first ruling Dutch monarch to set foot in this island nation, which was until after World War II part of the Dutch empire.

The former wife of rock and roll singer Jerry Lee Lewis has married a private detective who had employed to investigate her ex-husband before divorcing him. Myra Gale Brown Lewis, now 27,

was 13 when she married Lewis, her cousin, in 1958. Lewis, appearing in London when news of his marriage was revealed, had cut short his tour and returned to the United States. Mrs. Lewis' new husband is Peter Malle, 26. They were married in Memphis, Tenn.

Dan Jamison, sports director at radio station WEEB in Washington, Virginia, claims the world record for continuous broadcasting after completing 388 hours on the air. Jamison, 24, started his marathon at 6 a.m. Monday, Aug. 23. He finally left the air at 10 a.m. Friday. His 288 hours at the microphone were broken by a record held by an English disc jockey. In the process, Jamison earned approximately \$13,000 in donations and pledges for the Fauquier County Association for Retarded Children. The Fauquier County Rescue Squad took Jamison home after the ordeal. They said he was stumbling and his speech was very erratic.

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